Weather

Overcast weather with intermittent drizzle. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.7 and the minimum 70.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.1 and 66.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for Americas-Europe, Str. Empress of Japan, Sept. 17.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, Ord. 8.30 a.m. Monday.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Nankin, Monday, a.m.

NO. 2790 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年八月初一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1920 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED BY KWANGSI RENEGADES

Inoffensive Villagers Are Shot Down With Machine Guns

WOMEN SLAIN

Victims Of Outrage Are Forced To Kneel To Firing Squad

VANDALISM RIFE

Sanctity Of Church Is Violated By Revels Of Soldiery

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, September 11.—The Catholic Mission last night received a report dated September 3 from Father Louis Grampa, priest in charge of the Mission in Waichow Prefecture, stating that about noon on September 7, while at Hit-Mun-Fat, he heard loud reports of firing from the direction of Maon and Nia-mao, villages in the Weiyeung district, on a tributary of the East river, above eight miles from Waichow. Soon after a band of Chinese Christian refugees arrived with a report of a wholesale massacre of Christians and burning of villages.

Father Grampa proceeded to Lan-laitong to ascertain particulars of what had happened. There he gathered that Kwangsi soldiers, under General Ma-Chi, armed with machine guns had suddenly appeared at Nia-mao from Waichow, where they had been stationed.

WOMEN ARE SHOT.

They proceeded to take three women of the village prisoners, to Father Grampa was told, tied their hands behind their backs, and ordered them to kneel down facing a squad of soldiers who shot them dead.

The soldiers then ascended to the church which is on a hill and after dragging out and shooting the Christian teacher there and assaulting his young niece, indulged in an orgy of vandalism in the sacred edifice.

It appears that eventually the outlaws took up their quarters in the church and from their position on the hill ruthlessly shot the villagers below who were at their mercy.

HOUSES ARE FIRED

Later the soldiers descended on the now deserted village and set fire to the houses.

Father Grampa was unable to proceed to Nia-mao to attend the interment of the more than twenty Christians who were killed there.

The soldiers apparently had orders to shoot the inoffensive villagers on sight. The number killed at Nia-mao is believed to be the largest but twelve neighboring villages were set on fire and the inhabitants driven out of their homes and killed.

The behavior of General Ma-Chi's troops is inexplicable in view of the fact that General Chen Chiung-ming's forces were 25 miles distant from the scene of of these tragic occurrences.

DEMAND PROTECTION

Moreover the Canton Government recently announced that instructions had been issued to the troops to conduct themselves in the most orderly manner, abstaining from pillage, looting and other excesses, and to respect the sanctity of Christian churches and not harm foreigners.

Hongkong, Sept. 11.—Monseigneur D. Pozzoni, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tavia, is making representations to Peking and Canton regarding the necessity of immediate adequate protection of the lives of priests and converts and of mission property in Kwangtung.

HSIUNG DEFEATED

Canton, Sept. 10.—The Military Government has been informed that Brigadier-General Tang Shao-wei at Pingtan on the morning of Sept. 8 defeated the enemy under General Hsiung Shiu-lin after five hours ceaseless fighting. Five battalions of the enemy are reported to have surrendered.

A further communication issued by the Military Government says: "Brigadier-General Tang of General Ma Chi's Army Division on the evening of Sept. 8, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, capturing two to three hundred prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition.

D'Annunzio Claims Fiume

New International Tangle Confronts World

Declares Port Free State

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Poet-Soldier Reported To Have Defied Authority Of Italy

(U. S. Naval Radio)

New York, September 9.—According to advices received here, d'Annunzio has proclaimed Fiume an independent State.

If the above report is correct D'Annunzio's action in declaring the independence of Fiume will doubtless create another delicate situation among the allied governments similar to that which arose when the poet-aviator-officer led an army into the port in defiance of the peace conference and claimed it for Italy.

The poet-soldier held Fiume in defiance of President Wilson who made the strongest stand against Italy's claim for it against the Jugo-Slavs and against the feeble protest of his own government and the disapproval of the other allies.

His announcement now that he has decided to defy Italy and set up an independent government comes as a great surprise.

MINE PARLEY IS FAILURE; STRIKE MAY BE AVOIDED

Possibility Of General Election Discussed As Result Of Situation

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 10.—The general concensus of opinion, as revealed in the newspapers this morning, is that while the mining situation is serious, the failure of yesterday's conference between the Miners Federation Executive and the Minister of Labor was anticipated and that there never was any great chance of its success. In spite of yesterday's failure, a number of the miners delegates attending the Trade Union Congress at Portsmouth are of opinion that a strike will not occur.

The miners leaders are generally criticised. Many of them have recently declared publicly, "Prove that our case is wrong, and we will drop it," but it is pointed out that their refusal of the Industrial Court proposal means that the miners are afraid of the result of an enquiry and that they depend not upon the equity of their claims but upon the fighting strength of their Federation.

MAY BE ELECTION

Meanwhile, in some quarters the question is being revived of the possibility of a general election and of Mr. Lloyd George appealing to the country on the simple direct issue of parliamentary government versus direct action, and constitutionalists are confident that such a fight could have but one result.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Prime Minister does not desire an election before the end of next session and consequently that he will exhaustively explore every alternative, but the miners may ultimately force his hand in the matter. No section of the people, he affirmed, ought to have the right to strike upon such an issue of common policy. He wanted to say perfectly frankly that along that road no solution was to be found.

WAGE DEMANDS

Proceeding to deal with the demand for increased wages, Sir Robert said the Government had come to the conclusion that it had not made good. After pointing out discrepancies in the claim on which the advance in wages was based, he urged that the subject should be referred to an Industrial Court.

The anomalous character of the situation in regard to coal miners' wages ought to be got rid of, and he recognised that many miners found great difficulty in understanding their pay when they got it, owing to the numerous and varying items which made up the amount.

A revised basis of payment would probably produce better result all-round.

It was generally recognised that the coal trade was at present not doing all it could for the country. He did not assign the blame all to one side for that. In conclusion he suggested that the anomalies in wages should be discussed by committees of miners and coal-owners.

SMILLIE'S REPLY

Mr. Smillie, in reply, rejected Sir Robert Horne's views and suggestions. He maintained the attitude that the reduction in price of 14s. 2d. was inseparable

(Continued on Page 2)

French Raise Money To Repay America Within One Hour

Hundred Million Dollars Are Pledged In Record Time At Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Sept. 10.—The subscription lists to the new French Government $100,000,000 loan, which is being floated to repay to America part of France's share of the Anglo-French loan (the remaining $150,000,000 is being repaid in cash) were fully covered in under an hour.

Ambassador Will Protest On Ships Held Up In Kiel

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 10.—The Conference of Ambassadors, which reassembled on Friday morning, under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon, has decided to send a note to Germany to protest against the holding up in the Kiel canal of ships bound for Danzig.

The Conference also discussed a note sent by Germany protesting against the decisions of the Allies in regard to the plebiscite in the Marienwerder district.

Finally the Conference considered the means of ensuring the application of Article 268, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of Versailles, dealing with the export, duty-free, of the products of Luxemburg consigned to Germany.

Lancashire Papers Stop Publication Because Of Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—A new development has taken place in connection with the printers' strike in Lancashire, which has resulted in nearly all the newspapers stopping publication. In consequence of the Manchester and Liverpool branches of the Typographical Association having repeatedly ignored the instructions of the Executive Committee to resume normal conditions, the Association is advising the members of other branches that they may seek work in the Liverpool and Manchester districts.

Up to the present there has been no extension of the dispute, and the employers are withholding the lock-out notices which they threatened.

Prince Of Wales To Reach West Indies On September 14

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—According to the revised itinerary of the Prince of Wales, he is due to reach the West Indies on the 14th inst. He will leave Bermuda on October 3, and is due at Portsmouth on the 11th.

PREMIER FIRM AS CORK MAYOR NEARS DEATH

MacSweeney's Guilt Is Shown Conclusively, Assertion Of Lloyd George

ATTACK AGAINST LAW

Sinn Feiners Admit Their Aim Is To Prevent Police From Doing Duty

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—It is stated that the Lord Mayor of Cork's condition has suddenly become weaker, and that he is in continuous pain. The doctor declares that only his extraordinary vitality is keeping him alive. Visitors are forbidden to converse with the patient.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of an interview yesterday declared that unconditional release of the hunger-strikers was impossible. The Government held proof of the existence of the so-called "Republican Army," and the particular Brigade of which MacSweeney was Brigadier was actively concerned in the murders of police, of whom 80 had been done to death.

NO REPLY TO PREMIER

Meanwhile, added Mr. Lloyd George, Sinn Fein had sent no reply to his offer for the release of the prisoners conditionally upon an undertaking that the murders should cease.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the Cabinet was faced with two alternatives in its Irish policy. It must hand over the south of Ireland to the Republican Army and leave the Ulster men to fight without intervention, or it must protect the men who were defending the flag.

AIM OF SINN FEIN

London, September 9.—A captured copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers provides an illuminating insight into the avowed purposes of the present Sinn Fein campaign of murders.

The paper declares:

"Today the first line of the enemy, the chief instrument of executive power, has broken down and ceased to be effective.

"The Irish Constabulary have been driven from their outposts; nearly 500 of their strongholds have been evacuated and destroyed, and they have been forced to concentrate only in certain strong centers, where in some parts of the country they are in the position of a beleaguered garrison.

"They are no longer effective

(Continued on Page 2)

REPAIRS SAVE PISA TOWER IN ITALIAN QUAKES

Violent Shocks Continue As Population Of Big Area Suffer Greatly

KING INSPECTS DAMAGE

Death Toll Is Heavy And Property Loss Immense, Say Late Reports

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, September 9.—There has been another violent earthquake today in Province of Reggio nell Emilia.

The damage is serious, and extends over various communes.

London, Sept. 9.—The area involved by the earthquake in Italy is 'n 100 miles by 50. The authorities are concentratinng their efforts, and helping many hundreds of wounded and housing thousands of homeless people.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa escaped destruction almost by a miracle. It was subjected to frightful oscillation, but withstood the shocks because extensive repairs to its foundation had just been completed.

London, September 9.—Details of the terrible tragedy which has befallen Tuscany are coming in and reveal its appalling nature. The region affected comprises the area from Spezia to Pisa and eastward as far as Pistoja and Pieve.

The upheaval was terrific throughout the 700 famous marble quarries at Carrara, where enormous boulders rolled down the hillsides destroying everything in their path.

WORSHIPPERS LOSE LIVES

A particularly tragic incident occurred at Marina. A priest was celebrating mass when the earthquake occurred. Numbers of the congregation were stricken down around him, and it was impossible for him to continue the service amidst the debris and the groans of the wounded.

The scene of disaster has been visited by the King of Italy, who is accompanied only by an aide-de-camp. His Majesty has personally helped in the rescue work.

The scenes are likened to those of the Messina disaster of 1909.

NIGHTMARE OF DISASTER

Whole regions are a nightmare of disaster. Hundreds of bodies remain unburied. The small villages have suffered worst. There terror and ruin reign, and the roads have been obliterated.

(Continued on Page 2)

Local Diplomatic, Naval And Military Heads Join To Honor Consul Siffert

Popular Doyen Of The Consular Body Given Farewell Dinner By Chinese Officials On Eve Of His Departure After 20 Years' Service

Shanghai's popular senior consul, M. D. Siffert, who for the last 20 or more years has been representing Belgium, was given a pleasant farewell banquet last night at the Naval Club by Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy; General Ho Fung-lin, Acting Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang and H. E. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

The principal speakers were the guest of honor and Admiral K. K. Lang, both of whom spoke in English, while Admiral Lang's speech was also delivered in Chinese by Mr. Hsu Yuan.

The Arsenal band played appropriate music throughout the banquet. Following his speech, Admiral Lang presented M. Siffert with a beautiful silver shield properly engraved.

ADMIRAL LANG SPEAKS

Admiral Lang's speech, which was translated into Chinese by Commissioner Hsu Yuan, was as follows:

"It gives us a great honor and pleasure to have Mr. D. Siffert as our guest of honor this evening and many other distinguished guests present here. Mr. Siffert, as you all know, has been Consul-General for Belgium at Shanghai for over twenty years and has concurrently held the post as Senior Consul for sixteen years. His long residence at Shanghai has acquainted him with the situation of China and his kind and cheerful face is alway an inspiration to all of us. He is known for his sterling character and justice in diplomacy. His kindly co-operation is not only appreciated by the Chinese authorities but also by the Chinese peoples as well. We shall miss him very much. We cannot but hope that Mr. Siffert will come out to China again to renew our friendship which has existed for so many years.

AID APPRECIATED

"Gentlemen, we have the honor to present a little souvenir in the form of a silver shield given by my colleagues: General Ho Fung-ling and His Excellency Hsu Yuen and myself to Mr. Siffert in appreciation of his co-operation and friendship. We will ask you, Gentlemen, to raise your cups and drink to the health of Mr. Siffert and wishing him bon voyage."

The massive silver shield was then presented. The inscription on the shield reads: "To the Honorable D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul as a token of appreciation for his co-operation and friendship with the best wishes for his pleasant voyage. From Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy; General Ho Fung-ling, Acting Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang and H. E. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai."

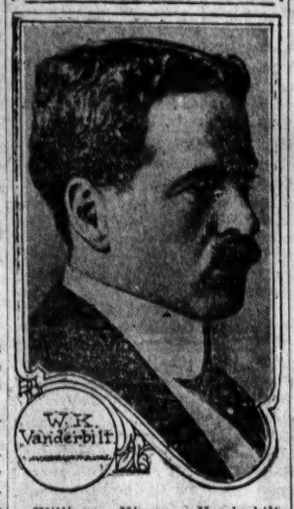
M. SIFFERT'S RESPONSE

In response, Mr. Siffert said he was exceedingly flattered for the manifestation of sympathy and goodwill from his friends in China. He was so well honored by his friends that he was unable to express adequately his appreciation.

The shield which he had just accepted, M. Siffert said, would

(Continued on Page 2)

New Head Of Vanderbilts



William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., the new head of the great house of Vanderbilt, controlling 20,000 miles of the richest railroad lines in America, is shown above. Since June, 1918, he has been regent of the Vanderbilt clan, in preparation for filling the shoes of his late father, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who died several weeks ago in Paris. The new head of the Vanderbilts is a Harvard man. He left the institution in 1899 without graduating and entered a long apprenticeship to restore the character of the New York Central lines as the "Vanderbilt system," after the late E. H. Harriman had commenced to "bore in." In that year he married Virginia Fair, of the California gold millionaire family.

LONDON HERALD ADMITS RUSSIAN MONEY OFFERED

Readers Asked To Vote On Whether £75,000 Should Be Accepted

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 10.—With reference to the recent disclosures by wireless concerning the Bolsheviks financing the Daily Herald, (which statements were immediately denied) the Daily Herald now admits that one of its directors, named Meynell, has been offered and accepted £75,000 from Russia, and that a meeting of shareholders has been called to consider whether the paper should accept this money.

The Herald furthermore asks its readers for their views as to whether the money should be accepted. It describes the offer as a "magnificent demonstration of real working-class solidarity," and declares that acceptance would complete a notable episode in international Socialism.

The Herald further points out that the increasing costs of production and the "political shyness" of advertisers will make it necessary to double the price of the Herald but for this Russian gold.

General Wrangel To Concentrate In North

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—According to an interview with General Wrangel, published in a Russian newspaper, he said that, in view of the change in the attitude of the Allied Powers and the victory of the Poles, he must concentrate his forces in the north of the Province of Taurida, so as to be able to act in a westerly direction.

"In consequence of this," he added, "we are evacuating the Kuban region, where our troops, so far from having suffered defeat, have beaten two Red divisions, taken 9,000 prisoners, captured eight guns, and increased their effective forces two and a-half times."

Petrograd Alarmed About Communists

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, September 8.—The recent Communist friction in Petrograd has developed into a critical situation. At a meeting of the Central Committee of Finnish Communists in Petrograd on the 31st ulto., at which an Opposition group (consisting of officers of the Red Army) appeared, there was a "scene" and altercation.

The climax was a resort to arms, in which 10 Finnish Communists were killed and 20 wounded.

TONG SHAO-YI LAUNCHES MOVE TO SAVE MILLIONS OF STARVING CHINESE

Heads Of Families Poison Wives And Babes To Save Them From Slower Death From Lack Of Food; To Raise Five Million Dollars At Once

With the purpose of raising $5,000,000 immediately and a further sum later to aid the starving millions of North China a group of leading Shanghai Chinese formed the Seven Provinces Famine Relief Association yesterday following a tiffin at the Carlton.

This movement was arranged by Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier and southern statesman, and the joint hosts with him were Messrs. Sze Ts-ying, Lo Pa-hoong, Kwan Ts-ching and Ching Ts-yin.

The meeting that followed the tiffin continued until 4 o'clock and plans were formulated to raise without delay the initial five million.

All of twenty million people in the seven provinces in the grip of the famine are said to be near death from sheer starvation.

TONG SHAO-YI CHAIRMAN

Mr. Tong Shao-yi was named Chairman of a committee that was formed which is to hold a meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Other officers of the committee are: Mr. Chu Pao-san, Vice Chairman, and Mr. H. C. Sung, Secretary and Treasurer. The members are: Messrs. C. Y. Sun of Tientsin, Dr. C. T. Wang, David Yui, Zi Jien-ling, Tsaung Teh-ts, W. E. Souter of the National Bible Society of Scotland and Mr. G. A. Fitch, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

About forty of the leading Chinese of Shanghai are taking action in the new movement and it is announced that the newly formed association will co-operate actively with all other benevolent institutions.

APPALLING CONDITIONS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 11.—According to American missionaries at Tsinanfu, Paotingfu and Shuntehfu, the famine area extends southwards from Paotingfu 2,000 li and from the Shansi borders to a width of 200 to 1,000 li.

In this area the crops average not more than 3 percent of the normal. Between thirty and forty millions of people are affected.

In many villages the heads of families are poisoning their wives and children with arsenic so as to avert certain death by starvation. A conservative estimate places the sum required for relief at $200,000,000.

ALSACE FAVORS FRENCH POLICY ASSERTS PREMIER

Claims For Compensation Are Not Exorbitant Says M. Millerand

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 10.—From Landau M. Millerand has returned to Alsace-Lorraine by way of Wissemburg. The Presidential Party passed through Reichshoffen and Niderbronn, and so reached Strassburg.

Replying to a speech by M. Alapetite, the High Commissioner of Alsace-Lorraine, M. Millerand said:

"I believe that a vast majority of the people of Alsace have understood and approved the policy of the present Government. They have understood it, because it is simple and clear, as that of all democracy.

FRANCE DESIRES PEACE

"France desires peace and has always desired it. She wishes it more ardently than ever after the four years of war, during which she shed the purest of her blood. When one has followed, step by step, as I have done during the last ten days, the horrors of devastation that the enemy has left behind him, how can one fail to wish to preserve for one's country the benefits of peace?

"But it is not enough merely to desire peace. Its conditions must be maintained. The first of these is that, for Europe to enjoy peace, the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and the agreements which followed it must be executed and respected by us."

FRENCH DEMANDS JUST

Paris, September 9.—In the course of a speech at Mayence (Mainz) yesterday, M. Millerand said that the pitiful condition of France's devastated districts showed that the French demands for compensation were neither unjust nor exorbitant.

The French occupation of the Rhine in agreement with the Allies was for the purpose of securing satisfaction of their just claims. France's one aim was to restore the reign of peace.

NEEDS OF GEORGIA

According to "Le Temps," the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Georgia has paid a visit to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom he submitted a statement of the present needs of Georgia.

GUNMEN SHOOT UP R. R. TRAIN

Motorcycle Officers Take Prisoners After Exciting Chase In Streets

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Sept. 9.—The first serious attempt at sabotage in the tramcar and train conductors' strike occurred on twenty-second Avenue today, when a motor-car, packed with nine men, raced alongside a train, pouring in revolver shots.

The train-whistle speedily summoned police motor-cyclists, who after a fifty-mile-an hour chase of the fleeing car through the streets, finally arrested the occupants.

No one was injured.

Whyte To Be India Legislative Chief

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—Mr. Alexander Frederick Whyte, Liberal M. P. for Perth from 1910 to 1918, has been appointed as the first President of the Legislative Assembly which is shortly to be constituted in India under the Reform Act.

Airplanes Fired On In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 9.—Today's communique from the War Office dealing with Mesopotamia covers a number of minor operations in various areas.

It mentions that in the Lower Euphrates area our aeroplanes while reconnoitring over Samawah were heavily fired on. They replied with machine-gun fire, and succeeded in dropping medical supplies and money for the garrison, also rations for the vessel Greenfly, which is isolated.

Satisfactory accounts have been received of the behavior of the Arab levies and police employed under British officers, especially in the Hillah region, where they carried out enterprising and gallant work at heavy loss, despite every temptation and appeal to their tribal, family and religious feelings.

Counter-Attack Is Made By The Poles

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 10.—The Polish communique for September 9 announces that in the region south of Grodno the Poles have taken Korytoyn. In the region Chatojok the Poles have counter-attacked and are advancing in the direction of the Gnila Lipa.

Whisky Is Barred From U.S. Medicines

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Chicago, September 9.—The manufacture of medicinal preparations in which whisky is part of the ingredients has been ordered to stop, in accordance with a Washington ruling.

PAINLEVE LEAVES FOR HOME; GIVEN HEARTY SEND-OFF

Former Premier Of France Departs After Being Royally Entertained Here

M. REYNAULD ALSO GOES

French Vice-Consul Among Passengers On The Andre Lebon

M. Paul Painleve, the ex-premier of France, after being heartily entertained in Shanghai for the last week, left for Marseilles on the French mail liner Andre Lebon yesterday. A number of prominent officials and merchants and residents were at the South Manchurian Wharf where the ship was anchored to bid him farewell. M. Reynauld, the French Vice-consul was also among the passengers who left yesterday for France.

Present at the wharf to see M. Painleve off were Admiral K. K. Lang, Commissioner C. F. Hsu, Consul-General Reau, Colonel Sung Tchi-ching, representing General Ho Fung-ling, M. M. Lion, Crepin, Knight, S. K. Chen, N. T. Yang, and Hsia Hung-chong, Dr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Chang Chi, M. Bergougnoux and others. The Arsenal Band played some lively airs as the ship swung into the river.

M. Reynauld left by the French Mail wharf by a tender furnished by Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mr. S. K. Chen and Mr. N. T. Yang representing the Foreign Commissioner and a number of prominent merchants were present to bid him good-bye.

War Contribution By Straits Subject Of Treasury Minute

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, September 9.—The proposal of the Board of the Straits Settlements to make a further war contribution of a million sterling in respect of the year 1920, and, if revenue permits, to continue the same contribution yearly, including a military contribution, is the subject of a Treasury Minute.

This states that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes that, after allowance has been made for the defense contribution payable to the Army funds, the balance of the amount received by the Treasury shall be paid to the National Debt commissioners for cancellation of the war debt.

The Lords of the Treasury again record their warm appreciation of this patriotic gift.

Knights Of Columbus At Lafayette's Tomb

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 9.—A delegation from the American Society of the Knights of Columbus has paid a visit to Marshal Joffre, and laid a wreath of flowers on the tomb of Lafayette. They were afterwards entertained at the Paris Hotel de Ville.

Paleogue Is Given High French Honor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Sept. 10.—M. Paleologue, Secretary General of the French Foreign Office, has been promoted to Grand Omcer of the Legion of Honour.

Premier Firm As Cork Mayor Nears Death

(Continued from Page 1)

for the purpose for which they were intended," viz., the maintenance of ordinary civil law and order, upon which every civilisation depends.

MORE MURDERS

London, September 9.—The terrible total of Policemen murdered in Ireland was increased today, when two were shot dead and a third seriously wounded at Tullow (County Carlow), while another was shot dead at Galway Railway Station. In the latter case the companions of the murdered man returned the fire of the assailants, and killed three of them.

The military authorities have been active in Dublin and Londonderry. They have effected several arrests and seized a considerable number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition, and seditious literature.

Amongst those arrested is Mr. Callaghan, a Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, who was wounded when resisting arrest.

Repairs Save Pisa Tower In Italian Quakes

(Continued from Page 1)

Here and there, as by a miracle, walls remain standing, surrounded by houses ripped open and pavements piled on each other, intermixed with traces of broken furniture and household treasures.

KING VISITS SCENE

Rome, Sept. 8.—King Victor Emmanual has visited all parts of the earthquake area, comforting the stricken survivors. Among others he spoke to an aged woman, lying on a stretcher, who was sobbing and crying "My little grandsons." She told his majesty that she alone had survived of an entire family, save for two grandsons, whom the King promised to look after.

His majesty found that numbers of survivors had not eaten for 40 hours, whereupon he distributed the supples he had brought in his own motor-car.

Japanese Preparing New Note On Editor

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Sept. 11.—Replying to the Japanese protest against the alleged arrest of the Chinese editor, Kuang Yun-chin, a prominint member of the Anfu Club, in the Japanese Hotel at Peking, the Waichiaopu states that the commandant of th Peking gendarmerie asserts tha the editor was arrested in an automobile on the road and not in the hotel.

The Japanese Legation is apparently not prepared to accept this statement and will forward a fresh note on the subject to the government, probably on Monday.

Amur Delegation Departs From Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Sept. 11.—The Amur delegation left Peking on Thursday for Verdhne-Udinsk via Urga, confirming the delegation's statement that they did not come to Peking in order to discuss Russo-Chinese affairs but were taking the safest route.

Local Diplomatic, Naval And Military Heads Join To Honor Consul Siffert

(Continued from Page 1)

be the best decoration in his house and he and his family would be always proud of the honor.

"The reason why Chinese friends of mine give me so much honor," said Mr. Siffert in part, "is perhaps because the relation of foreigners and Chinese here has been smoothed over during the 30-odd years I was here. Sometime, I was kept very busy in my efforts to smooth over the relationship. Those who know me, I believe, think that my efforts have not displeased my Chinese friends.

DIFFICULT TASK

"In connection with the work of the Consular Body, there are lots of questions which we tried to smooth over. These include the operation of the land regulations, the administration of justice and means of communications."

The Senior Consul said that he was always careful to look after the interests of the Chinese and at the same time he tried to have the Chinese interest not to conflict with that of the foreign residents.

The speaker expressed regret that his happy relations with the Chinese as well as his colleagues must cease for the present. But he was a servant and must obey the orders of his government and go. He would take home the best of souvenirs and remembrances. He then proposed the health of the Chinese Navy, the Chinese Army and the Chinese diplomatic interest represented by Mr. Hsu Yuan.

LIST OF GUESTS

Among those present at the farewell dinner were Mr. P. T. Ranschou, the Danish Consul-General; Mr. R. P. Tenney, the United States Consul, M. R. Reau, the French Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Garstin, Acting Consul-General for Great Britain; Mr. K. Yamasaki, Consul-General for Japan; Mr. S. Steckmest and Mr. W. Daniels of the Dutch Consulate-General, Mr. V. Grosse, the Russian Consul-General, Major Hilton Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Mr. G. Ros, the Italian Mixed Court Assessor; Mr. Hugo Reiss, the Brazilian Consul-General; Messrs. W. P. Lambe, C. Feguenne, L. K. Kentwell, K. Hayashede, N. O. Liddell, C. H. Shields, J. W. H. Ferguson, L. Straetman, L. Verbert, A. Beun, Mr. Baron de Zutter, L. Vander Stegin, S. K. Chen, N. T. Yang and Walter H. Chen, Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, Magistrate Shen Pao-chang, Customs Superintendent Yao Wen-fu, Chief of Police Hsu Kuo-liang, Mr. Chao Ching-hua, managing-director of the local railways; Mr. Jabin Hsu, commissioner of aeronautics; Magistrates Kwan Chun, Chang, Li, Loh, Yui, Nish and Chen of the local Mixed Courts; Mr. S. K. Loh, secretary to General Ho; Captain Kao, Major Wang, Mr. Sung Han-chang, Mr. Fu Siao-en and others.

SOOCHOW COUNCIL

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Soochow, September 9.—The inaugurating ceremony of the Soochow Municipal Council took place last Wednesday. Seven persons were elected as directors to the Council. The board consists: Messrs. Chien, Sung, Feng, Chen, Kaun, members of the Kiangsu Provincial Parliament, and Messrs. Pan and Chiang, two local prominent gentries. All taxes on houses, rieshas, donkeys, and sedan-chairs will be paid to council instead of to the police office henceforth.

Hongkong Decides To Meet Existing Debt Of University

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Sept. 11.—Subject to the approval of the Legislative Council the Government will meet the existing indebtedness of the University and will provide for a $1,000,000 endowment fund besides increasing the yearly grant. The Government hopes for contributions from other sources, especially endowments for professorships, similar to the Taikoo Chair of Engineering and the Hotung Chair of Surgery.

Mine Parley Is Failure; Strike May Be Avoided

(Continued from Page 1)

from the claims in regard to wages.

After he had expressed the miners' views at length, the Miners' Executive sat separately to consider the points raised. They then intimated to Sir R. Horne that there was no new proposal in his statement which they considered would lead to a satisfactory settlement of their claims.

The conference sat for three hours.

NO NEW PROPOSAL

London, September 9.—The conference between the Miners' Executive and the Minister of Labor, from which so much had been hoped, has ended in failure.

Mr. Smillie informed Sir Robert Horne that the Miners' Executive was of opinion that there was no new proposal in his (the Minister's) statement which in their judgment would lead to the satisfactory settlement of the miners' claim.

The conference then terminated.

London, September 9.—At today's Conference, Sir Robert Horne deprecated the punctilio of convention which assumed that the side which first asked the other to meet it displayed weakness.

He defended the Government standpoint that the surplus profits from the export of coal should be put at the disposal of the Exchequer. He pointed out that Parliament had itself endorsed the Government policy of selling coal at its economic price, or at least at what it cost the Government to supply it to the householder.

Breslau Indemnity Is Paid By Germans

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 10.—The French Ambassador in Berlin has received a cheque for 100,000 Francs, representing the amount of the indemnity paid by the German Government on account of the incidents at Breslau.

Clemenceau Is To Visit At Singapore

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Intransigeant states that M. Clemenceau will sail for Singapore on Sept. 20 on board the La Cordilliore. He will after wards visit Calcutta. M. Clemenceau, who will be accompanied by Dr. Cholet, hopes to return to France at the end of the year.

Plans Are Made For Lyons Autumn Fair

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 10.—The Autumn Fair at Lyons which is to be opened on October 1, promises to be a splendid gathering. The metallurgical industry will show how it has adapted itself to the needs of peace.

Visitors to the Fair will find interesting novelties in electrical engineering and industry, together with agricultural machinery and the great products of the French soil. The friendly Powers remain faithful to the Fair and are lending it their active support.

Band Concert

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given tomorrow, programs as follows:

Public Garden 5:30 p.m.:

March, "Decision" . . . . . Brown
Overture, "Comedy" . . . Keler Bela
Waltz, "San Sebastian" . . . Doawell
Selection, "By the Mississippi" . . . Knowles
Song, "At Twilight" . . . . Retford
Selection, "The Daughter of the Regiment" . . . Donisetti

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

Race Club Enclosure 9 p.m.

March, "The Royal Review" . . . Losey
Overture, "Juanita" . . . Williams
Waltz, "Humorous Humoresque" . . . Robert
Selection, "Madame Butterfly" . . . Puccini
Selection, "Princess Ida" . . . Sullivan
(a) Intermezzo
(b) "Farandole" from Suite, "Arlesienne" . . . Bizet
Selection, "The Belle of Cairo" . . . Kinsey Pelle

P. Brunelli,
Musician-in-Charge.

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Where Does Your Money Go?

Every time you spend money that you shouldn't spend you throw it away; whenever fifty cents or a dollar, instead of being saved, is foolishly wasted on some triviality, your future well-being is made less secure.

Many people will see the winter of life and find it a long, cold hard one.

Others, who practice thrift in Life's Early Spring, will spend Life's Winter snugly comfortable.

Start stowing away stray dimes and dollars today—and deposit them here—where they in turn will draw interest for you at 4% and accumulate other dimes and dollars for you.

A personal checking account represents "standing"—yours will be welcome here.

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Risks of the Desert Trail

IN the Middle Ages, caravans of camels offered the fastest route to Eastern markets. They faced many perils in the deserts of Arabia. Then, owners had no protection against loss, and disaster to these living vehicles often meant utter ruin.

Today the desert Caravans across the Great Gobi Desert are frequently insured. The Camels from Kalgan to Urga are truly

SHIPS OF THE DESERT INSURED BY MARINE INSURANCE

So has grown the great service of transportation insurance, stabilizing and developing commerce. Are you taking full advantage of its benefits?

Our specialized experience is always at your command.

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THE FIRST PRIZE $50.00 MAY BE YOURS

If you will suggest the best slogan (a descriptive eye-catching phrase) for use in our advertising of the G. I. C. Cigarettes. We also offer the following prizes for the next best suggestions:

Second prize: $20.00 Fourth prize: $10.00
Third prize: 15.00 Fifth prize: 5.00

These cigarettes contain nothing but pure tobacco, skilfully blended, giving one a delightful smoke with no ill after-effect, which is something not every cigarette now on the market can boast of.

The G. I. C. Cigarettes are known as:

VICTORY *natural aroma* CIGARETTES

and they are offered to the Public at $1.00 for a handsome tin containing 100 soul-satisfying smokes, and at 10 cts. for an attractive package containing 10 flavor-full cigarettes.

Now, send us your suggestion of the best advertising catch-phrase for these popular-priced "Worth-more-than-they-cost" Cigarettes, and one of these prizes may be yours. Please remember that each letter must be accompanied by an empty package of Victory Cigarettes, and that your suggestion should reach our office not later than September 15th, 1920.

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ALLIES ALARMED BY DESIGNS OF SOVIET ON CHINA

Proposals Of Relationship With Far East Republic Frowned Upon

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Washington, September 9.—Efforts of the new Far Eastern Republic to establish relations with China are creating anxiety here and at London and Paris, it became known today.

The governments' agitation over the situation is caused by the knowledge of the Soviet's complete control of the machinery of the new nation.

REDS RECAPTURE OMSK

(Staff Wire To The China Press)

Peking, September 11.—Further telegrams from Harbin state that the Bolsheviki, aided by ex-war prisoners, have recaptured Omsk, seriously damaging the Northern part of the city.

The retreating insurgents took off all the food supplies.

The Siberian Railway is still in the hands of the Bolsheviks. But the foodless and isolated peasants in the railway villages are withdrawing into the interior, taking with them their cattle and food.

Traffic along the line proceeds with tremendous difficulties and the stations are now guarded by ex-war prisoners and troops.

The uprising in Ustkamenpgorsk and its vicinity has been officially confirmed.

URALS INSURRECTION

The Altai province is cleared of Bolsheviks as also is in the provinces of Semipaliansk, Turgai and Akmolinsk, excepting Omsk. There is a universal insurrection in the southern Urals.

The appearance of green troops in Kestroma and Yaroslav is confirmed. The Bolsheviks are preparing to conduct some ruthless warfare to crush the peasant insurrection.

ITALIAN CONSUL ISSUES STATEMENT

Concerning charges made by the Tuchun of Chekiang in connection with alleged sales of arms, said to have been stored on Italian submarine chasers in Shanghai, and following a statement from the Secretary of the Municipal Council, a letter dated September 10 has been addressed to THE CHINA PRESS from the Italian Consulate. The interview referred to was published on September 2, but was not followed by any disclaimer until the statement of Mr. N. O. Liddell on behalf of the Municipal Council was published. The Italian Consul's letter is as follows:

"Consolato Generale d'Italia
Shanghai.

"September 10, 1920.

"Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

"With reference to Mr. N. O. Liddell's statement to the effect that "the question of alleged arms sales has not been taken up with the Municipal Council by the Italian Consulate, etc.." I beg to confirm the same, and to state that undoubtedly Captain Ferrajolo's words were misunderstood by your reporter. As a matter of fact your article on the subject published on September 2 attributes to Captain Ferrajolo many other erroneous statements for which neither he nor this Consulate accepts any responsibility.

"It is very easy for any of your readers to understand that the Italian Consulate could have not taken up with the Municipal Council a question which cannot concern in any way that Body.

"What is alleged by General Lu is that some arms were "concealed" on board the two Italian submarine chasers.

"These chasers which may eventually be disposed of with their armament by the Italian Government, are still flying the Italian Naval Flag and the Italian authorities have not to give any justification for the presence on board of them of four machine-guns and one small 3" gun, neither to General Lu nor to any other military, political, diplomatic or administrative authority in this world.

"Giuseppi Ros, Italian Consul."

Republican's Quota In Honolulu $25,000 Senators Are Told

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Chicago, September 10.—The senatorial investigating committee which is inquiring into Governor Cox's charges as to the republican campaign fund has received a report that the sum demanded from Honolulu was $25,000. The report is being investigated.

MUTT & JEFF — What's The Use Of Spending Good Coin When You Don't Enjoy Yourself — By Bud Fisher

JEFF, I JUST ORDERED TWO FIRST CLASS STATEROOMS ON THE LAPLAND! WE SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL NEXT THURSDAY.
YOU CAN GO RIGHT BACK TO THE 'PHONE AND CANCEL HALF THAT ORDER!
WHY, AIN'T YOU GOING TO ENGLAND?
SURE! BUT THE LAST TIME I MADE THE VOYAGE IT COST ME TWO HUNDRED BUCKS AND I COULDN'T EAT A BITE! THIS TIME I'LL GO IN THE STEERAGE AND SAVE MONEY!
BUT LISTEN! DO YOU KNOW WHERE THE STEERAGE IS?
CERTAINLY! IT'S THE CELLAR OF THE BOAT!
RIGHTO! I UNDERSTAND THEY KEEP THE BOAT'S JERSEY COWS DOWN THERE!
WELL, WHAT IF THEY DO?
I AIN'T FUSSY WHAT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR A FINE COW IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!
265

Built Mausoleum, But His Burial Was Opposed

Paris, July 17.—The late M. Julien Sambaert, a wealthy Paris lawyer, will be buried in Lachaise cemetery notwithstanding the objections of the cemetery officials. M. Sambaert constructed the mausoleum a year ago, when he handed officials of the cemetery written instructions not to allow any one to be buried therein without his written consent. When, a week ago, his heirs attempted to bury him there the cemetery officials demanded M. Sambaert's permission. The case had to be fought out in the courts before the officials would be convinced that it would be impossible for the deceased to give the requisite order.

Watson Is To Run For U.S. Senate

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Atlanta, Ga., September 9.—Incomplete returns from about 12 percent of the voting districts indicated today that Thomas Watson, one time candidate for president, has received the United States senatorial nomination for Georgia.

Services Today On U.S.S. Albany

Services will be conducted by the Navy Y.M.C.A. at 10:30 a.m. on the U. S. S. Albany, Rev. Maynard T. Stauffer will speak to the boys and Miss L. K. La Mond will assist at the Organ. The Philipino String Quartet will play.

On Monday night a moving picture entertainment with other features will be given for the Albany men who will leave soon for their winter quarters at Vladivostok.

News Brevities

Dr. Fong F. Sec, Chairman of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of China, and Dr. C. T. Wang, president of the Shanghai local Chinese Y. M. C. A., have extended invitations to the Sunday School Workers who are to attend the World's Conference at Tokio to visit Shanghai when the conference is over.

* * *

A program featuring the Louisiana Trio and Quartette and moving pictures was given at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium last night.

* * *

Secretary S. S. Zung will speak at the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock. He will go to Chengchow, Honan to organise a "Y" there.

* * *

The Rev. Frank Cartwright will speak on the "Jest of Life" at the Masonic Club this afternoon at 5 o'clock under the auspices of the American Song Service. The Louisiana Trio will furnish special music. The Song Serve quartette will also sing.

* * *

The inter-company Challenge Shield of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be shot off at the Rifle Range this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

* * *

The Cathedral School reopens for its fall term tomorrow.

* * *

The local office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received advice from its London head office to the effect that the directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 percent per annum free of income tax.

* * *

Mr. J. W. Gallagher, general representative of the U. S. Steel Products Company in the Far East, has been called to New York on business of the company and expects to be away several months. He and Mrs. Gallagher will sail from Yokohama per the s.s. Ecuador September 17, after having spent a brief holiday in Japan.

Premier Suggests Plan For Internal Peace And Reduction Of Military

(China Press Correspondent)

Peking, September 8.—Premier Chin Yun-peng has drafted and submitted to the President and Cabinet a number of recommendations regarding the internal peace problem and the reduction of the standing army. These recommendations are to be laid before the Internal Peace Conference, when and if that body comes together, and will later be submitted to the Parliament that is to be elected after the North and the South have been reunited.

The Premier's recommendations follow:

PREMIER'S PLANS

(1) That the Chinese army be reduced from its present strength to 300,000 men, or, if experience proves this number to be insufficient, to a maximum strength of 400,000.

(2) That the control of the army be centralised under the Government, the chief command being vested in the President, who is legally the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces.

(3) That no general shall have command over more than one brigade of troops, and that all orders affecting larger military units shall be issued by the Commander-in-Chief except in the cases of troops stationed in special frontier districts.

MILITARY AREAS

(4) That special military areas be established in such frontier districts as Mongolia, Ninghsia and Chinese Turkestan, which, owing to their isolated situation, might at times require independent military action for the safety of their inhabitants.

(5) That the Internal Peace Conference be empowered to decide upon the amount of the funds to be alloted to the North and the South for disbandment purposes, and

(6) That henceforth the national budget shall carry a fixed appropriation for military requirements.

Correspondence

FRENCH LOTTERY BONDS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: Seeing in this morning's issue of your paper, a letter headed "French Lottery Bonds," I respectfully inform you that when I inquired at the French Bank about the winning numbers, I was informed that I would have to pay 2 francs extra for the privilege of seeing whether I had won anything. Now Mr. Editor, I should be very pleased to know your opinion on this subject.

FISHY.

P. S. The Bank official took the list of numbers out of his desk drawer and put it back without letting me see it because I refused to pay the two francs.

F.

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PROBABLY you have spent a large sum of money in buying land and building a home, and on the whole you feel pround of the result. Your scheme of color and decoration looks well, your rooms are of the right proportions, and the soft wood flooring.—

Aye, there's the rub! Your soft wood flooring involved a considerable outlay, and yet within a few days of its completion, the surface became scratched and dented, and now your soul is vexed within you. There is only one remedy—

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True Story Of Seoul Visit Of Congressmen Is Told By Witness

Firm Stand Of Californian Believed To Have Saved Koreans From Savage Treatment By Japanese Police

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Sept. 7.—Your correspondent is in receipt of the following report on the visit of the American Congressional Party to Seoul on August 24 and 25. The report was written and signed by three well known foreign residents of Seoul, all of whom witnessed the events set forth in it. Conditions in Korea do not warrant the publication of the names of the men who wrote this report, but your correspondent knows them to be both conservative and dependable.

Seoul, September 1.—The visit of the American Congressional party to Seoul was marred by two incidents. The first was the shutting out of the Koreans from extending a spontaneous welcome, and the second the unpleasant incidents following a speech delivered by Congressman Hugh S. Hersman at the Korean Y.M.C.A.

For weeks the people had been looking forward to the visit as an epochmaking event, and a committee of representative Koreans had been hard at work arranging a reception, apart from the official program, which would be distinctively Korean. The people generally thought they would have the pleasure of seeing the distinguished visitors as they went from the railroad station to the Chosen Hotel. But the hopes of both committee and people were dashed to the ground.

On the day the party were to arrive (August 24) little groups began to gather in the vicinity of the Nandaimen (South Gate) station as early as one o'clock in the afternoon, and by seven in the evening several thousands were in the station place and the broad streets leading thereto. An incident occurred just after the arrival of the 6:50 train from the north. As the passengers were coming through the exit, a few Koreans on a side street, perhaps thinking that the Congressional party had arrived, shouted "Mansei" or "Long Live Korea." Two were at once seized by the police, tied with ropes while struggling fiercely in the grip of half a dozen officers, and taken into custody.

BRITONS ARE MANHANDLED

Shortly after six o'clock squads of police began to arrive at the station plaza and were posted about twenty feet apart all the way to the hotel, more than half a mile distant, while every portion of the city where pedestrian traffic was heavy was strongly policed. It was quite evident that the force had been considerably augmented, probably from the country centres. About seven o'clock shouting was heard on Nandaimen street, and enquiry elicited the information that twenty or more mounted police were driving the crowd through the South Gate into the city proper and off the streets through which the visitors were to be driven to the hotel. During this maneuver, one of the mounted men riding along the sidewalk pinned a British missionary (Mr. Hobbs) who was walking towards the station with his wife against the wall of some buildings on the opposite side of the street from Severance Hospital compound.

When the streest were cleared, about 7:50, the district captain of police and a squad knocked at the locked gates of the hospital compound, which is a short distance north of the railroad station on the opposite side of the street, and took the precaution of going through the compound and putting out everyone who was not connected with the institution. The Severance institution, by the way, is regarded by the police with great suspicion.

As a result of the efforts of the police, the streets in the vicinity of the station and up to the main post office were virtually cleared of Koreans, and even Americans and other foreigners coming from the center of the city to welcome the guests were turned back by the sabres of the police, and some made their way to the station by back alleys. Japanese civilians, however, were free to promenade as they pleased. When the guests at length arrived they were driven to the Chosen Hotel through streets almost bare of people and lined by the large force of police already referred to. Had the Koreans been permitted to witness the arrival of the party its progress to the hotel would undoubtedly have been one continued ovation, with perhaps an occasional chorus of "Manseis" for which no one would really have

STREETS ARE SILENT

As it was, the party drove through streets on which the silence was intense. None of the privileged Japanese spectators uttered a cheer; it is characteristic of the Japanese in Chosen that they seldom know when to cheer.

It is said that many of the American visitors were strangely impressed by the absence of Koreans. Once again the authorities revealed their inbred incapacity to understand the mind of the people they are attempting to rule, and their guests were given an exhibition of the state of material law under which the Koreans live, move and have their being. Another was added to the long list of blunders which have made this alien rule unbearable to the Korean people.

The Seoul Press announced the following day that the precautions described were taken at the request of the American Consul General. He, however, denied this statement in the following issue "in the interest of accuracy."

The special train which brought the Congressional party arrived at 8:30 p.m. and was met at the station by the official welcoming committee and a few representative Koreans like Mr. Hugh Cynn and Mr. Yi Sang Chai of the Y.M.C.A. and several foreigners. After a brief greeting the members of the party passed through to the waiting autos and were driven to the hotel.

After the guests had left the station a party of Americans and British walked to the hotel along the guarded streets being challenged once by a cordon of police not far from the entrance to the Hotel compound. Some of this small party returned to the railway station by another route, finding every thing orderly. Others, however, went by a different route towards the center of the city and were in time to witness more police activity.

CROWDS ARE SABERED

The crowds which were not permitted to see the arrival of the Americans had congregated mainly along two principal streets, Chong No, the main artery, and Kurigal. About 9:30 mounted police began to disperse these crowds with the result that the added provocation caused the national cry "Mansel" to burst out, whereupon the mounted and unmounted preservers of the peace charged the crowds using their swords freely. Numbers were wounded, and it is reported that two men had their legs cut off and were removed to the police station. Two men, badly beaten and cut up, were admitted to Severance hospital. (When released by a policeman one of these was told not to go to a hospital and to explain his injuries by saying that he fell on a stone. This last fact obviously not for publication). The crowds finally melted away. After a stay of twenty-four hours in Seoul the Congressional party left for Japan, the route to the station being guarded as before. Thus ends the first episode.

AN INEXCUSABLE INCIDENT

While the police may have had the memory of the attempt on Baron Saito's (the Governor General's) life and the series of recently-reported bombing incidents to urge as reasons for precautions taken in the preceding instance their blunder in the second episode is even more inexcusable. There was in the latter a series of errors of judgment which culminated in very unpleasant experience for one of the visiting Congressmen, errors which cannot but help cause added indignation abroad against Japan's methods.

In the first place very little, if any, provision was made in the official program for Korean participation. Almost at the last moment an effort was made to rectify this omission, but it was too late. The Korean reception committee had despatched representatives to Peking and Mukden to invite the party to a Korean reception during its stay in Seoul.

A day or so before the arrival of the party the government organ, The Seoul Press, featured a despatch which alleged that the proffered invitation had been declined. This, however, proved to be untrue, for on the arrival of the guests it was learned that the invitation of the Koreans had been accepted with the concurrence of the Japanese Reception Committee, and the hour was set for 3:30 p.m. at the Korean Y.M.C.A. An official luncheon was scheduled for the Chosen Hotel at one o'clock to which some representative Koreans had been invited, but some of these declined to be included among the few asked in, as one of them put it, "merely to decorate the table."

Shortly after one o'clock a member of the Japanese Reception Committee (Mr. Hoshine) called at the Korean Y.M.C.A. where the Korean Committee were busy arranging the refreshments for the guests. He intimated that the police had informed the official committee that they could not be responsible for the protection of the guests if they attended the Y.M.C.A. reception in the afternoon and that it would be better to call it off.

Two members of the Korean Committee (Yi Sang Chai and Hugh Cynn) went at once to the hotel to see Mr. Small of the Congressional party. He was then at the official luncheon and sent out a note to the effect that having been informed that the police protection could not be afforded the party considered it inadvisable to accept the invitation under the circumstances. It is clear that the party, getting the tip that their hosts did not wish them to go to the Korean affair, cancelled their acceptance as a matter of courtesy.

REPORT IS DOUBTED

Referring to this aspect of the matter the Seoul Press stated that a crowd estimated at ten thousand gathered in the vicinity of the Y.M.C.A. during the morning, and that the police had dispersed it. If this be true it would appear that the force must have lost its morale, for it is strange that it could disperse a crowd of that magnitude and still be unable to afford protection to some fifty foreigners.

There are doubts expressed as to the accuracy of this claim, however, for foreigners whose place of business is around the Y.M.C.A. saw no crowd gather, and when the writer and other foreigners arrived at the Y.M.C.A. about 3:30 p.m. there were only twenty or thirty people around the doors, the main crowd being inside the building. A few people were on duty, but the writer saw no lines of police extending down the road as on the evening of the arrival and departure of the Congressional Party.

There had been no time for the committee to notify all the invited guests that the reception had been called off, and a large number gathered, including several foreigners, at the hour set for the reception, only to be told there was "nothing doing." The foreigners waited outside a few moments pondering their next move. Just then a Congressman appeared and entered the building. He was immediately followed by the small group of Koreans outside the building, and these together with the crowd already in the building numbering perhaps five hundred, went to the assembly hall. Among the audience were most of the leading forward-looking Koreans in the Capital and a few from outside points. The Congressman was the Hon. Hugh S. Hersman of California, and seeing the crowd of disappointed people he was quite willing to speak a few words to them when invited to do so.

CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS

Ex-Baron Yun Tchi Ho, president of the Association, Korea's "Grand Old Man" Yi Sang Chai, Mr. Geo. A. Gregg, Industrial Secretary, and the Congressman mounted the platform and the crowd seated itself in an orderly way. Mr. Yun briefly introduced Mr. Hersman. When the latter rose to speak he received an ovation, the audience rising to its feet and cheering.

Mr. Hersman opened by saying that he did not feel he would be doing himself justice if on this trip he failed to meet some Koreans as well as Chinese and Japanese, and he expressed his pleasure at meeting the audience before him in an unofficial way. He wished it understood that he was the guest of the Japanese authorities and he would not say anything to embarrass his hosts.

The mountains of Korea reminded him of those of his home State, California. He would always appreciate the privilege he now had of looking into the faces of his present auditors and he would tell his people in California of this meeting. He closed by expressing the hope that the Y.M.C.A. would have success in its beneficent work in Korea.

As will be noted the address was only one of formal greeting but the fact that one member of the Congressional party had actually come to talk to them meant everything to the Koreans.

Mr. Yi Sang Chai made a brief speech of thanks, which seemed to please the audience judging by the rounds of applause. As he was speaking, the district captain of police appeared with numerous squads, and accompanied by a couple of his men the captain made his way up the aisle toward the platform when about half way there Mr. Yi concluded his speech and Mr. Hersman shook hands with Messrs. Yun and Yi and came down the platform steps just in time to meet the captain.

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING

The Congressman and Messrs. Yun and Yi were requested to leave the hall and were ushered out, and the captain mounted the platform and told the audience in Japanese that no one was to leave his seat. The chief then made his way to the rear where the writer and two young Americans on the way to reinforce the Princeton contingent in Peking

(Continued on Page 8)

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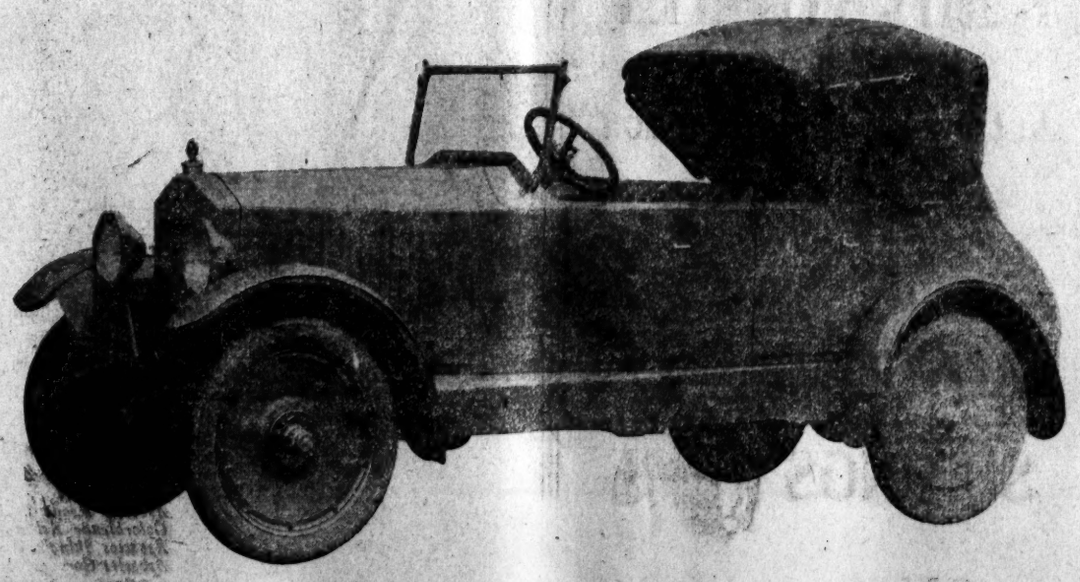

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True Story Of Seoul Visit Of Congressmen Is Told By Witness

(Continued from Page 6)

were standing, and told the writer in Japanese that he was to leave. Upon asking the reason the reply came back that the police "had a matter to settle with the Koreans" and that the foreigners were not to stay. After a little more parley we three left the hall, the writer being assisted gently by the captain's hand on his shoulder until the door was reached.

In the main lobby of the building Congressman Hersman, Messrs. Yun and Yi, Mr. Gregg, Drs. Ludlow and Stites of the Severance Hospital and the group just ejected were gathered, and on request of Mr. Gregg the Congressman began to detail to the police captain who had come over to the group the circumstances under which he had visited the building. At first the captain insisted that he had no concern about that, but was plainly anxious to "settle a matter with the Koreans."

Just then Mr. Gregg spied one of the policemen standing near him kick a Korean (a graduate of an American University and one of the editorial staff of a Korean paper). Mr. Gregg heatedly demanded of the captain whether that was the way he allowed his men to treat the Koreans, and turning to the Congressman Mr. Gregg enquired if he had seen the incident.

Mr. Hersman answered "I did."

Mr. Hersman then tried to resume his explanation, but the captain was still impatient to get to his business with the Koreans. Mr. Hersman thereupon declared that he would not leave the building until the last boy was out of the hall.

CONGRESSMAN WINS POINT

At this stage all of the foreigners but the Congressman and Mr. Gregg left the building and Dr. Stiles motored us to the Chosen Hotel where the American Consul General and members of the party were informed of the plight in which their compatriot was.

The Consul General went to the Y.M.C.A. and on arrival found the audience dismissed and police just leaving the building. After the departure of the foreigners, finding the police captain still determined to hear nothing from Mr. Hersman, he and Mr. Gregg retired to a bench in the lobby and sat down.

The captain interrogated Messrs. Yun and Yi for a while, and then announced that he would permit the audience to go this time. Mr. Hersman kept his word waited until the hall was emptied, and then, missing his companion, asked, "Where's Gregg?" and when he had reappeared they left the building together just as the Consul General and Congressman Porter of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House appeared on the scene.

Had Mr. Hersman not taken the stand he did it is a matter of conjecture what action the police would have taken. It is reported to me that each policeman was armed with the Korean ironing stick (in addition, of course, to his sword.)

As the audience were leaving the building an incident occured which illustrates the sportsmanship of the police. One of the last to leave the building was a young man who it is alleged, was kicked in the stomach. He was being carried out on the back of a comrade. As soon as he reached the street he was arrested.

When the police first approached to enter the Y.M.C.A. some spectators ran to avoid them. The police gave chase and caught two, and in front of the premises of the British and Foreign Bible Society beat them unmercifully.

Seven police attacked one unresisting boy, one of them kicking him in the face as he lay on the ground. When an eyewitness, Mr. Thomas Hobbs, of the Bible Society, remonstrated with the police for their brutality, they insisted that he and Mrs. Hobbs should leave the steps of the Bible House and go in and shut the door. Upon his refusal the police forcibly pushed him in and closed the door themselves.

This account shows how the Japanese authorities demonstrated to the Congressional party the workings of the administration policy.

ARRESTS AT STATION

Since writing the above, I have been furnished with the following additional particulars:

It is believed that the men arrested at the station plaza when the 6:50 train came in were agents provocateur, and that the whole thing was a frameup. The incident it is alleged gave the excuse for clearing the streets.

During the visit of the Congressional party the Chong No merchants closed their shops as they did in the early days of the Independence demonstrations. A local paper reports that 360 shopkeepers were listed by the police for punishment. Starting on the 26th, the shopkeepers in batches of thirty or forty were summoned to the police station and on arrival there were beaten with clubs by half a dozen police stationed near the entrance.

On the evening of the twenty-fifth if a group of two people were seen standing in the streets they were clubbed by the police. In that way the streets were kept clear.

One of the Korean dailies, the Chosen Shinmoon, has been suspended for a week for printing an article protesting against the clubbing brutalities.

A missionary at Puengyang stated that an official notice was circulated there to the effect that the Congressional party had passed through there a week before it actually arrived. At Pyengyang, I understand that missionaries were given the privilege of welcoming the visitors while the train stood in the station.

It is also alleged that members of the Japanese reception committee had more exact information as to the time of arrival of the party than even those whose official position demanded the right to know.

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In The United States Court For China

Calendar of Shanghai cases assigned for trial at the Fall Term.

Date	Hour	Case No.	
Sept. 13	9:30 a.m.	830	Hoong Yung Koo vs. Esso company of China.
Sept. 13	9:30 a.m.	874	Doong Nyii Benevolent Association vs. Crew.
Sept. 13	3:00 p.m.	1089	U. S. vs. A. F. Ollerdessen.
Sept. 13	3:00 p.m.	1114	U. S. vs. McNally.
Sept. 13	3:00 p.m.	1128	U. S. vs. Davis.
Sept. 15	9:30 a.m.	1021	Ullrych vs. Asia Banking Corporation.
Sept. 15	9:30 a.m.	1041	Asia Banking Corporation vs. American Sales Corporation.
Sept. 15	9:30 a.m.	1097	Chang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank.
Sept. 16	9:30 a.m.	1104	Yangtsze Transport and Supply Co. vs. Tsu Tsu Wen.
Sept. 16	9:30 a.m.	1108	Hca Sun Iron Works vs. Steamer Chang Ming.
Sept. 17	3:00 p.m.	1019	Worthington vs. Worthington.
Sept. 17	3:00 p.m.	1052	Bowman vs. Bowman.
Sept. 17	3:00 p.m.	1053	Rothstein vs. Rothstein.
Sept. 21	9:30 a.m.	1004	Ross vs. Wang.
Sept. 22	9:30 a.m.	1045	Ring Mow Lu vs. Wilkins Bros. and Co., Inc.
Sept. 23	9:30 a.m.	699	In re John Bell's Estate.
Sept. 23	9:30 a.m.	753	In re Amy Bell's Estate.
Sept. 24	9:30 a.m.	1050	Dong vs. Mess.
Sept. 27	9:30 a.m.	1025	Harrick vs. Standard Products Co., Inc.
Sept. 28	9:30 a.m.	1032	Belgian Trading Co. vs. Neuss Hesslein Co., Inc.
Sept. 29	9:30 a.m.	815	Hung Jing Chee vs. Danforth et al.
Sept. 29	9:30 a.m.	1051	Sang Wing Chang vs. Wilkins and Co., Inc.
Oct. 1	9:30 a.m.	1105	Sherbinin vs. U. S. Trading Corporation.
Oct. 4	9:30 a.m.	1091	Ransom vs. Martin.
Oct. 4	9:30 a.m.	1092	Ransom vs. Martin.
Oct. 11	9:30 a.m.	1096	Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel and Co.
Oct. 12	9:30 a.m.	1109	Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner and Co.
Oct. 12	9:30 a.m.	1110	Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner and Co.
Oct. 18	9:30 a.m.	1119	Poo Shang Hong vs. Consolidated Steel Corp.

Lightnin'

"LIGHTNIN'" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre last night by the Frawley Company, and Tim Frawley was seen at his very best in the name part of Lighnin' Bill Jones. He was nobly supported by his complete company of artistes.

Owing to delay in opening the show, a little impatience was shown by an otherwise enthusiastic and crowded house, but after the first act the players got right across the footlights.

"Lightnin'" is an amusing comedy based on the easy attainment of Divorce in the State of Nevada, and the scene in the Superior Court of Reno received prolonged applause, and shewed the merits of the artistes. Miss Claribel Fontaine made a charming ingenue, Miss Vera Doria gave a particularly amusing study of a divorcee, and Miss Virden played the elderly wife of Lightnin' Bill with humour and sympathy.

Messrs. Albert Morrison, Crosby, Thomas, Messenger-Bellis showed that they were fine actors, especially in the Court Scene, and the other members of the caste extracted the utmost from their smaller parts.

Mr. Frawley has never been seen to advantage in a part better suited to him, and he held the audience's sympathy from the opening. The Frawley Company are producing "The Brat" on Monday evening.

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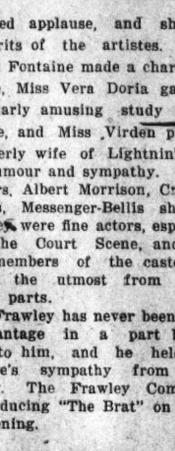

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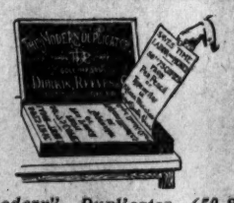

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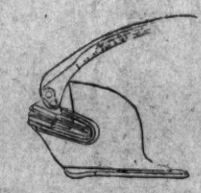

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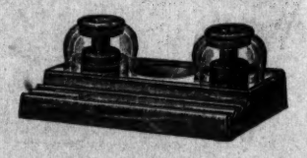

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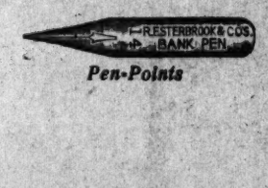

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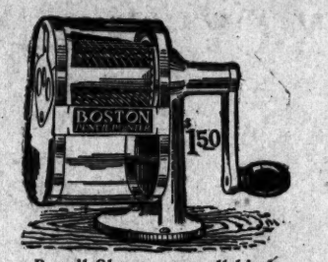

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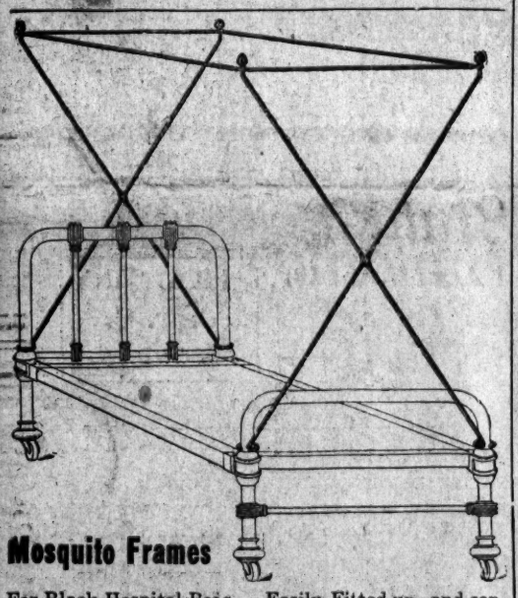

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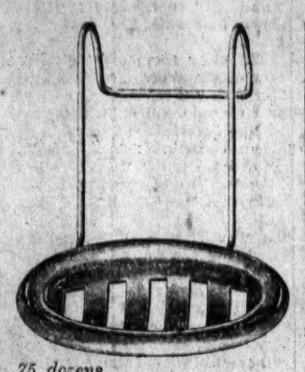

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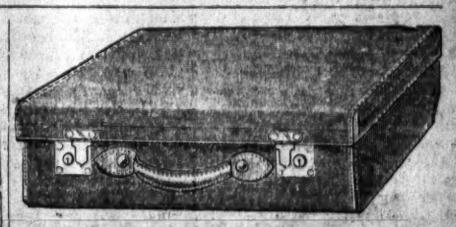

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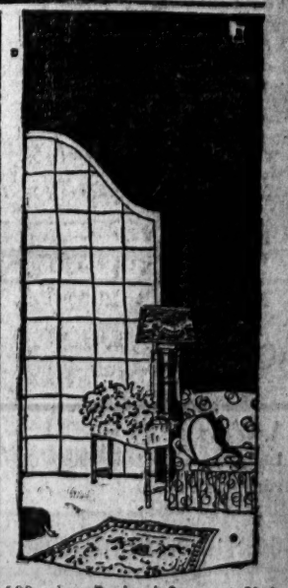
The "ARCTIC" Quality

Size 74 x 84 inches	$18.50	per pair
,, 84 x 100 ,, ...	$32.00	,, ,,

The "NANSEN" Quality

Size 64 x 90 inches	$28.50	pair
,, 80 x 100 ,, ...	$44.00	,,



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ENVOY IN MUNICH WORRIES GERMANS SAY NEWPAPERS

Many Think France's Action Will Promote Separatism In Bavaria

KAHR AFFIRMS LOYALTY

Prime Minister Denies Rumors Of Negotiations With Entente Over Home Guards

Considerable indignant comment is found in recent issues of German newspapers at the sending of a French envoy to Munich as a special representative of the French Government in Bavaria, casually mentioned by Premier Millerand in a speech to the Chamber of Deputies on July 20. Although the French Premier said he had no intention of meddling in German politics, the bulk of comment in the German press is to the effect that the treating of Bavaria as a sort of independent State is well calculated to promote the separatist movement which flares up every once in a while in connection with plans to cut down the military forces stationed there.

The Suddeutsche Democratische Korrespondenz, as quoted by the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 19, says that when it was heard in Berlin that France planned to send an envoy to Munich the French Embassy there was informed that the foreign relations of the German Republic would be looked after by the national Government, but that the French Government paid no attention to this protest and sent M. Emil Dard to Munich, where he obtained an audience with Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Prime Minister, under pretext of handing him an important communication, and presented his credentials without his home Government ever having found out if he would be personal grata in Munich.

BAVARIA'S ATTITUDE

Following his re-election as Prime Minister on July 16 by the votes of 100 of the 155 Deputies constituting the new Bavarian Diet, Dr. von Kahr delivered a speech in which he laid great stress upon Bavaria's intention to stick by the German nation and gave the lie to rumors that Bavaria was negotiating with the Entente over the matter of retaining the Home Guards, in spite of the provisions of the treaty of Versailles and the Spa agreement. It was true, said Dr. von Kahr, that he did not favor the efforts being made to overdo the matter of German unity by concentrating practically all administrative powers in the hands of the Berlin Government, but he and his fellow-members of the bourgeois parties who were in control in Bavaria were striving for the rehabilitation of the German nation as a mighty union of federated States.

The Cabinet which came into being following the mixup in Bavarian politics due to the Kapp reactionary revolt last March has been continued in office by the new Diet, the only change being the placing of Dr. Roth, a rather reactionary German Nationalist, in the post of Minister of Justice. The other members besides Dr. Kahr, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior as well as Prime Minister, are Dr. Matt, Minister of Cults and Education; Dr. Krausneck, Minister of Finance; Herr Oswald, Minister of Social Welfare; Herr Wutzhofer, Minister of Trade. Some newspaper critics have pointed out that if Bavaria wants to show the sincerity of her Prime Minister's declarations against separation she would do well to abolish the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in her Cabinet.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION

Although there are forty-seven Majority Socialists, Independent Socialists and Communists among the Deputies, to von Kahr Government is made up entirely of members of the various bourgeois parties and will have to contend with a lively opposition. On July 20 the Independents tried to put through a motion for the release from jail of four of their elected Deputies, Sauber, Hagemeister, Kikisch and Schmidt, condemned to long terms for treason due to their participation in the Soviet Government of Bavaria in the Spring of 1919, but they were only supported by the Majority Socialists.

SUGAR IMPORTS

In answer to an interpellation by Deputies Roesicke and Schiele the German Minister of Food and Agriculture declared on July 21 that press reports of the exporting of German sugar were based upon the fact that English commerce statistics for the first quarter of the current year had mentioned the importing of sugar to the value of £197,401 from Germany. Minister Hermes explained that the English figures did not differentiate between imports of German origin and those merely coming from German ports. It was clear that the sugar referred to had not come from German dealers, but had originated in Czecho-Slovakia and had been shipped through Hamburg. Hence there was no occasion for the German press to get excited over the alleged exporting of such a costly and scarce product as sugar.

PORCELAIN MONEY

After much advance publicity, the Meissner porcelain makers have begun the manufacture of porcelain money to take the place of some small part of the dirty and worn paper money with which Germany is flooded, says a report from Dresden dated July 10. The coins run in value from 10 pfennigs to 5 marks, and the first batch of 300,000 20-pfennig pieces has been delivered to the Hamburg Elevated Railroad Company.

RENTS REGULATED

Following the sanction of the Prussian Minister of Public Welfare, notice was issued in Berlin on July 20 by the Dwelling House Association that maximum limit for increases in rents fixed at 20 percent on April 14 last would be raised to 30 percent for residence, 40 percent for rooms used for manufacturing, and 50 percent for business offices and factories. Existing contracts are not affected.

SHOE PRICES

According to an announcement found in the Berlin papers of July 9, the new retail prices for men's shoes furnished by the National Shoe Supply Company (a Government institution), to persons in poor circumstances financially, range from 90 to 175 marks per pair, according to quality; those for women's shoes, from 90 to 160; for boys, from 70 to 90; for girls, from 50 to 70, and for children, from 25 to 50. These prices are slightly higher than the old ones, due to increased cost of production, but they are far below the rates prevailing in private trade. At present exchange rates a mark equals about 2¼ cents.

SLANDER CASE

For having published a bitter attack upon the old German coalition Government in the Kreuz-Zeitung of November 17, 1919, Georg Foertsch, managing editor of that organ of the Junker militarists, has been convicted of slandering the Government and sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks and publish a retraction.

Wood River, The Magic City, Owes Its Growth To Young Man's Vision

Wood River, Ills., August 21.—The growth of Wood River—America's magic city—is due to the keen vision of an ambitious young man inspired to a big future through the advice of his employer.

That is the story they tell at the Standard Oil Company's refinery here. Its an old story to inhabitants of this industrial and home city, but it is of especial interest now that the federal census of 1920 has been announced giving Wood River a population of 3,476, or a gain of 4,033 percent since 1910, when there were only 84 souls within its borders.

Wood River's population gain has far outstripped that of any other city or town so far announced since the 1920 count was made.

The story goes that the manager of the general office of the Standard Oil Company, located near Chicago, called in a typical young American business man employe and said:

"I've got a job with a future for you. The opportunity for advancement is unlimited if you will only put your shoulder to the wheel. It will be a hard grind, but you can do it.

"We are building a refinery at a townsite over near St. Louis and I want you to go down there to run things. When the refinery is completed I am positive the town will grow. There is nobody there now, and it will be a lonesome place to live.

NOT ON MAPS

"Now go to it. You can make out of it what you will. You must leave tonight. O, yes, the place is called Wood River."

The young chap went home to tell his wife—just a slip of a girl. They got out their maps and began a search for Wood River. But all in vain. Nowhere on any available map of Illinois was there to be found even a dot marked Wood River.

At any rate, the young couple bought tickets for St. Louis and on arriving in the Missouri city made inquiry regarding their new home-site. Nobody had heard of the place, although a railroad official admitted having heard of a refinery the Standard was erecting out near Alton, Illinois. More questions at the interruban station finally drew reply that a local car made a stop at a place called Wood River.

Detraining at the spot, the young couple found the town did not even boast a railroad station, although two important trunk lines between Chicago and St. Louis passed through. The only sign of habitation was a house or so where lived the workmen building the refinery.

The Chicago boy shuddered. His wife burst into tears. She was for returning at once. The husband gritted his teeth, however, and recalled what his boss had told him about the future of the town and his own opportunities. So they stuck to their jobs. In a few weeks they had a comfortable home built, and with the completion of the refinery more people moved in. Most of them, however, preferred to live in Alton, half a dozen miles away, or St. Louis, or its Illinois suburban places, less than an hour from Wood River.

STARTS AMUSEMENTS

Smith, lets call the young manager, was quick to see that, although the refinery work was attracting inhabitants, there was no life in the town for their families to enjoy, nor any place to go when the day's work was done. So he wrote his boss that he'd need capital to provide a moving picture show, a drug store, a grocery and maybe a library. The money was quickly forthcoming, with the result that when workmen saw they could have enjoyments in Wood River without paying carfare to adjecent towns, they decided to buy property and build homes. So Smith set aside some of his company's money to loan workmen for building homes.

Wood River began to grow. That was in 1910. And when the census was taken that year and when every single person was counted, the new town's population amounted to only 84. But the next year it boasted 75 houses and a few stores had begun to spring up by private enterprise. And the Smiths—husband and wife—were wrapped up in the town.

Today Wood River is a booming town with all city improvements. Its streets are lined with modern homes, substantially built. The railroads now stop at the city's neat and ample station and the town's name is printed in all the roads' timetables. Nearly everybody in Wood River owns his own home. There are no negroes in the town. A few work in the plants of the town, but reside elsewhere.

INDUSTRY GROWS

And industry has grown. Besides the original Standard Oil refinery, there are now two other companies' refineries, a tannery of the International Shoe Co., and other plants, the payrolls of which now total more than $1,100,000 monthly.

Nobody locks his door. Thievery is almost unknown. It is just a big community where everybody knows everybody else, and Wood Riverans don't know where the town's growth will stop. Its natural advantages on the Mississippi river, close to cheap fuel and water power, and its ideation in the St. Louis metropolitan district, all presage wonderful future development.

And the Smiths, leaders in social and industrial development, feel they own the place. And they ought to; they made it.

Krassin Amazed British By Not Being Barbarian

London, July 17.—Gregory Krassin, the Soviet Minister of Trade, now in England on a special mission, has astounded the common people here, who expected he would fulfil their notion that the Bolsheviki are wild, untamed savages. He comes of a good family and has all the Slav's courtliness.

On Alexandra Day he went to the first seller of roses he saw (she happened to be Miss Winifred Melville, the leading lady at the Hippodrome), gave her a shilling for a flower and politely expressed the hope that she would have a prosperous day.

Krassin has been called the engineer of communistic power. Very affable, very European, he won the appreciation of the Bolsheviki by his savoir faire and great ability as an organiser.

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(Societé Anonyme Française)

Paid up Capital: **Mex. $100,000.00**

PREMIUM BONDS OF $2500

Head Office: No. 23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

At the Fourth Monthly Drawing, to be held on Wednesday, 15th day of September, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., about **1,800** Bonds, on which a premium of $12.00 per month has been paid, will participate.

The following Prizes will be drawn:

1st Prize - -	**$2500**	**4th Prize** - - -	**$138**
2nd „ - -	**250**	**5th** „ - - -	**100**
3rd „ - -	**180**	and of the Remainder, ALL	

BONDS having Numbers with the WINNING TERMINAL will be DRAWN BONDS and entitled to a Prize of $12.00 each.

INVEST IN C. O. C. BONDS

Mortimer Reid and Slee, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

A. Beun, Managing Director.

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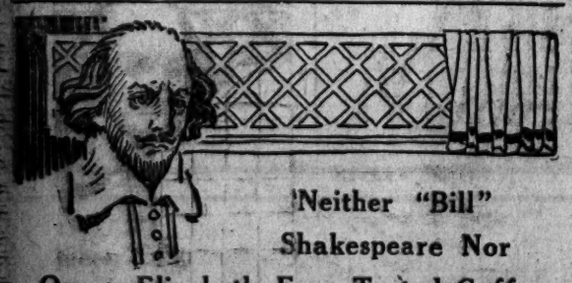
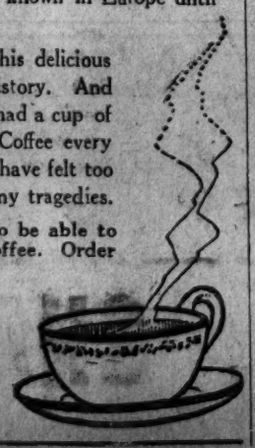


Neither "Bill" Shakespeare Nor Queen Elizabeth Ever Tasted Coffee

The use of coffee as a beverage was introduced from Arabia in the sixteenth century into Egypt and Constantinople. Coffee was not made known in Europe until some time later.

Had Queen Elizabeth known this delicious drink, it might have changed history. And if Bill Shakespeare could have had a cup of our **"Famous For Flavor"** Coffee every morning for breakfast, he would have felt too cheerful to write all those gloomy tragedies.

Think how lucky you are to be able to get "Famous For Flavor" Coffee. Order some today. Try it.



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NEW HAVEN CLOCKS

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Over one hundred years ago The New Haven Clock Company commenced the manufacture of Clocks on a modest scale. Today after a century of honest effort and fair dealing they have become one the oldest, largest and best known firms in this line in the world.

Whether you require a quiet reliable timepiece for the bedroom, a tasty, dainty, work of art for the boudoir, an ornate or imposing clock for the sitting room, office clocks of every shape and style, clocks for motor cars, for steamers, or for public buildings. Whatever your requirements are, The New Haven Clock Company have just the clock that will prove suitable.

New Haven Clocks are well and favorably known throughout the Orient, but in order that better service and closer relations with their customers in China may result, the New Haven Clock Company have appointed us their Exclusive Representatives in Central and North China.

We are showing a complete line of samples in our Showroom; Catalogs and Prices upon application.

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Exclusive Agents for: Watson Motors, Vogt Duplex Pumps, New Haven Clocks, Grasselli-Bayer Dyes, Ray Adding Machines, Refrigidors.

Importers of: Iron, Steel, Machinery, Hardware, Dyes and Sundries.

CALIFORNIANS WILL VOTE ON ANTI-JAP BILL

Washington Says Measure Will Go Before Voters, But Hopes For Another Solution

CAN'T PREVENT ACTION

But State Department Is Seeking New Agreement In Negotiations With Shidehara

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Washington, August 30.—The voters of California will vote in the general election in November on the measure which will absolutely prohibit holding of land by Japanese in that state, according to an official statement made here today. This measure, which was prepared for a referendum vote, has received enough signatures to insure its being placed on the ballots in November.

The United States Government, it was stated, cannot prevent the voters of the state balloting on this measure, although action can be taken by the federal government if the measure is passed.

The State Department, however, hopes that a settlement of the Japanese immigration and land questions with reference particularly to the states of the Pacific Coast can be reached on a new and more satisfactory basis by the Governments of the United States and of Japan, as well as by the state authorities of California, as the result of extensive negotiations which the State Department is now conducting with Mr. K. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and with representatives of California.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, yesterday had another long conference with Mr. Shidehara at which it is understood that the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in California was discussed. Mr. Shidehara has also had conferences recently with Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Tokio.

MISSIONS PROTEST

San Francisco, August 30. (Kokusai.)—The standing committee of American workers among Orientals, representing the Protestant mission boards and other Christion societies on the Pacific Coast, have issued a widely distributed protest against "the present hysterical anti-Japanese agitation, which appears to be without sufficient foundation. We recognise," says the statement, "that the program proposed by the anti-Japanese League and others is far reaching and must ultimately include not only Japanese but all Orientals, and will vitally affect our relations with those countries."

The statement continues, "that in the light of the proposed program we maintain that the adverse criticism of the Gentlemen's agreement is without foundation as the official reports of the United States Government show.

"There has been no substantial increase in the adult population of the Japanese on the continent of the United States since agreement was entered into.

"The figures usually published show that the arrivals are only taken into account and not the departures or deaths.

"The question of picture brides needs no discussion, as the Japanese Government has already abolished the practise on the recommendation of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast.

"The proposition to legalise the policy that citizenship should be forever denied to Asiatics and especially denying to a child who is born in the United States of foreign parents its right to American citizenship is open to the severest criticism, as undemocratic, un-American, and un-Christian.

"Our long experience of Orientals in the United States convinces us that their children born in America are intelligent, moral and liberty-loving and in every sense are worthy of the privilege of citizenship in the United States.

"As Americans we protest against a leadership which is actuated by narrow and selfish motives."

This statement was signed by officials of the Oriental Missions of the Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Friends, and South Methodist churches, as well as the Y. M. C. A. and the P. W. C. A.

DON'T TRY MIXING;

Berkeley, California, August 30.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus and professor of comparative philology of the University of California, speaking at a meeting of the American Legion, declared that the immigrants coming to the American Pacific Coast presented a contrast resulting in an unfortunate mixture.

"As far as we know these from Asia who make an abiding place here will be obliged to remain a distinct people. We have every reason to respect and admire the Japanese, for their intensity of application, taste, persistence, thrift and many civic and social virtues. Indeed it is to some extent their very virtues which makes their coming at this time a danger. If they come now it means the perpetuation of the bickering of recent years, and the development of these into permanent misunderstandings.

"Let the ocean make peace between us. In co-operation, and mutual regard, let us do the work of the world together; but do not let us try a crude method of mixture. It will not work; because both are of too positive and too distinct characters."

Family Out Of Town, Prohibition Candidate Does Own Washing; His Wife And Son

First photographs of Rev. Dr. Aaron Watkins, prohibition candidate for President of the United States, and his family. The pictures of Dr. Watkins were made at his home in Germantown, Ohio. His family out of town, Dr. Watkins took care of his own wash and is shown in one of the pictures putting the clothes out to dry. In the center insert is the candidate's son, Willard M., and to the right is Mrs. Watkins. Dr. Watkins was named by the Prohibition Party at the convention held in Lincoln, Neb., after William Jennings Bryan had refused to accept the nomination. He is the third Ohio candidate for the Presidency, Governor James M. Cox, of the Democratic Party; Warren G. Harding, Republican, being the others.

Servant Problen Is Knotty In France

Paris, August 24.—The servant problem, new to Europe, is sharing newspaper space and private discussion in France with high taxes and revolutions. The women who went into factories during the war have not returned to the broom and the pots. The government tax on servants, definitely included in the new tax bill, is the least of the trouble but it served to bring out long, loud complaints that there are few servants. Employers protest to be willing to pay double and triple pre-war wages and to recognise the servants' new standard of demands.

Unlike the American housewife the French have not yet taken for granted the general use of electric and gas equipment, washing machines, patent kitchen cabinets and all the rest of the labor savers that give advertisers the courage to print pretty pictures of the young bride in a lace apron getting dinner to the music of a phonograph, while reading a book in the breeze of an electric fan.

France is taking the servant shortage seriously. Erudite surveys of Indo-China and French Africa are being published to show the availability of other races for household work.

Meanwhile the concierge carries the offers of better wages from an employer to the maid of her best friend.

Bolt Hits Woman; Restores Health

Jackson, Miss., August 19.—After being an invalid for several months, Mrs. J. M. Miller, wife of a prominent merchant at Seminary, Miss., has been almost completely restored to health as a result of being struck by a bolt of lightning.

While alone in her room at a summer resort, a violent electrical storm came up, and a bolt of lightning struck Mrs. Miller's feet, tearing off her shoes, and rendering her unconscious. Although the white canvass shoes were torn to pieces, not even a burn could be found on Mrs. Miller's stockings.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jaggedcrystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER, (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

My master have plenty bobbery my—

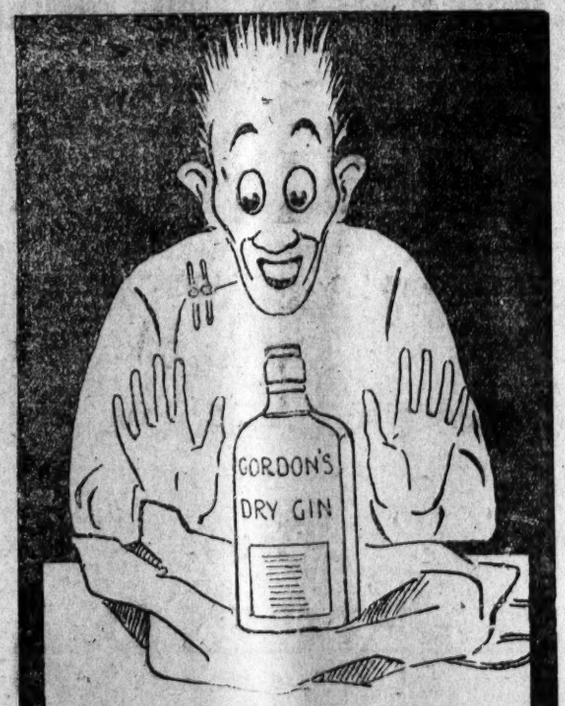
Must wantchee more careful what thing my buy;

He talkee, "Last day cocktail got kerosene in,"

So my chop chop catchee some Gordon Dry Gin.

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

(Anyone can make a cocktail)



My room b'long nice; my have got tinghow squeeze—

No more my sleep grass, in the cold, 'neath the trees.

Just now too much savvy what makes master grin—

Just now my make cocktail with Gordon's Dry Gin.

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

(Anyone can make a cocktail)

The sun goes down on a perfect day,

For master and guests are all bright and gay.

But, Ah Nee, the boy, says, "The sport b'long begin.

"Chop chop they chow cocktails of Gordon's Dry Gin."

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

(Anyone can make a cocktail)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

PARIS FORTS GIVE WAY TO PARKS

Pershing Stadium Replaces One Razed Area Of Many Hundreds Of Acres

OLD DEFENSES OBSOLETE

American Playground Plans Are To Be Basis For Making Improvements

Paris, July 24.—Voices of happy children are to be heard where in former years the roar of the cannon marked the exterior fortifications of Paris, if the plan advocated by leading French sociologists is adopted by the Paris Municipal Council. Modern methods of warfare have demonstrated that the elaborate system of forts surrounding Paris is useless and as soon as the armistice was declared the work of demolishing the great line of embankments was commenced, with the result that the city is now in possession of hundreds of acres of land suitable for civic purposes.

The erection of the Pershing Stadium furnished the first idea as to how the razed areas might be devoted to the city welfare, and a commission was authorised to study American playgrounds and their effect on the community. Paris always was remarkable for its public parks and athletic grounds, but the commission decided that the parks, while beautiful, are too far to meet the needs of the people in the outer districts where the transportation problems can be simplified by merging various athletic grounds in the zone of the fortifications.

With a view of bringing about concerted action in this movement a congress is to be held for an exposition of views on American playgrounds and plans for the improvement of the outskirts of Paris. The chief feature of those plans will be the proposed erection in the southwest and northeast of the city, where the principal forts stood, of two immense athletic fields with grand stands, bleacher sections and all the latest improvements. To these fields the public would be admitted free of charge and the upkeep would be assured from the civic funds.

The promoters of the idea suggest also that the intermediary spaces be devoted to wooden promenades with play gardens suitable for the youngsters, the cost of which can be covered with an insignificant addition of civic taxes.

The movement is receiving the support of the French welfare workers, who have given assurance that the Americans who worked with the Y. M. C. A. during the war also will co-operate.

It is considered probable, in view of the growing tendency of the Parisians to seek houses in the suburbs, that the Paris Council will authorise the immediate expenditures for the new plan on the conditions that the outlying municipality devote the former athletic grounds to housing projects under the city's control.

Democratic Vice-Presidential Nominee Makes "Canned" Speech

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, making a campaign speech for phonograph records. The photograph was made at the headquarters of the Nation's Forum, New York City. Warren G. Harding, Republican Presidential nominee, has made several phonographic speeches.

Tasso Manuscript For Italy

Peace Terms Deliver From Austria Plunder Of Old Wars

Vienna, July 24.—The original manuscript of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" is among a vast quantity of art objects and other treasures just turned over to the Italians under the treaty terms. It is said to have been plunder of early wars.

Torquato Tasso, author of "Jerusalem Delivered," was a celebrated Italian poet of the latter part of the sixteenth century and a protege of Cardinal Luigi d'Este. The poem was published first at Venice and subsequently at Palma. It was translated into many languages.

Tasso became insane and for many years was kept in more or less seclusion. Partly recovering, he was summoned by Pope Clement to Rome to be crowned as poet laureate, but he died in that city in 1595 before the ceremony was performed.

Clemenceau Ready To Begin All Over

His Witty Response To A Parsimonious Hostess

London, July 14.—Following the much criticised and lavish entertainments with which certain allied representatives were rumored to have beguiled the weary hours between the sittings of the Paris peace conference, the following story, which is now current concerning Georges Clemenceau is not without its humor:

The wife of a certain French Cabinet Minister who was notorious for her exaggerated economy when it came to entertaining her husband's guests, one day succeeded in obtaining M. Clemenceau as the "Tiger" of her evening. The dinner was as meagre and comfortless as everybody expected it to be; but the lady appeared unconscious that there was anything wrong, and when M. Clemenceau took his leave she expressed the hope that he would dine with her again. The Tiger's answer was prompt and grim: "By all means, madame, and at once if you like."

British Battleship Leader For Speed

Yokosuka, Japan, August 4.—The Japanese battleship Mutsu, recently launched here is closely comparable with the newest American battleship, the Maryland, launched at Newport News, in March. Both warships, however, are considerably smaller and less speedy than the great British battleship cruiser Hood, launched on the Clyde in August, 1918. The Hood, on the other hand, is armed with 15-inch guns in her main battery, while the Mutsu and the Maryland will have an equal number of 16-inch rifles.

The Hood, continues to be the largest warship afloat, a distinction she will hold until the Massachusetts class of dreadnought comes into United States navy service in 1921-22.

BRITAIN REVIVES OUTDOOR DANCE

Folk Lore Society Stirs Much Interest In Neglected Amusement

London, July 14.—"'Twas surely the devil that taught women to dance and asses to bray" is a point of view that still can be met with among the people of Britain.

The Folk Lore Society and its kindred institutions made an attempt to bring about a revival of the old English country dances, and to that end Morris dancers gave demonstrations of the art in many of the London and provincial parks creating a large amount of interest thereby.

This summer season many of the parks have provided a rafled off space on the grass around the band stand, where, on payment of a small fee, the people can indulge in dancing on the green to their hearts' content. The plots have been enclosed all the winter and the gardeners have turfed them and rolled the grass until the ground would almost serve for bowls or first class tennis courts, and the revival of outdoor dancing as a form of evening amusement has caught on.

The innovation has not met with approval of that section of the community who really ought to have been included in the final termination of the proverb, and like the other "kill joys" they are already on the warpath to try to prevent the amusement they do not wish to take part in themselves.

The Little Souls of Blackheath have asked for a summons against the London County Council for permitting dancing on the green at Blackheath without having asked permission and obtaining a license under the Council's own regulations and a Minister at Hull has written to the City Fathers a letter quivering with moral indignation at the proposal to introduce municipa dancing.

In Middlesex the County Council refused to allow the Alexandra Palace authorities to hold either concerts or dances in the grounds of the Palace, but raised no objection to the holding of race meetings on the same grounds. Fortunately the Palace trustees, who are appointed by the surrounding municipalities, are men of common sense. They treated the refusal with contempt and dancing on the green and concerts are taking place nearly every night in defiance of the refusal.

HOW DOCTORS KEEP WELL

Rules They Recommend and Follow.

"Eat enough food, but never too much at any one meal; keep the windows of your living rooms open day and night; take as much exercise as you can in the open air, and be careful to keep your blood in good condition." These are the simple rules of life which most doctors recommend and follow, and which enable them to keep in good health although constantly working in the midst of infection and disease.

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LIVES SIX DAYS IN HUGE GLASS CASE

British Scientist Makes Daring Experiment In Interest Of Aviation

London, July 14.—Six days sealed up in a glass case is a daring experiment bearing on aviation which has just been carried out by a middle-aged British university professor, Joseph Barcroft, F. R. S. reader in physiology at Cambridge University. The question involved was whether it would be possible to calculate the quantity of oxygen necessary to an airman at high altitudes.

The case in which Mr. Barcroft was shut up for six days was specially erected in a quiet room in the physiological laboratory. It was about seven feet high and about ten feet broad. The floor, walls and roof were made of glass, hermetically sealed, and divided into two compartments—one fitted with a lounge chair and table and the other with a simple bed.

At the foot of the bed was a pedaling apparatus consisting of the frame of a bicycle, from which the front wheel had been removed, and a small back wheel with a frame attached, to enable Mr. Barcroft to get some exercise and cause a certain amount of work to be done.

During his six days in this case Mr. Barcroft spent his time in work relating to the experiments, in taking exercise on the bicycle and in sleeping. He was kept under observation day and night to insure his personal safety, college students and others taking it in turn to keep watch.

Nitrogen was continually introduced into the chamber and the air became gradually rarer in oxygen until it approximated that at an altitude of 16 000 feet, when Mr. Barcroft, who has had experience of mountaineering, experienced considerable inconvenience from sickness and sleeplessness, and also an indisposition to take any food.

At the close of the experiment some blood was taken from Mr. Barcroft's arm. The oxygen the blood contained was separated and it was found to agree with the expectations of the experiment.

Mr. Barcroft confesses to having felt rather shaken up after his release from the glass case, but did not look much the worse for the experience.

The experiment is regarded here as thoroughly successful and a scientific report of it will be laid before the next meeting of the British association, where Mr. Barcroft will be president of the physiological section.

Fair Diplomat Sent To U.S. By Denmark

Miss Vera Meyer.

Miss Vera Meyer, new Secretary of the Danish Legation in Washington, photographed upon her arrival at New York aboard the liner Hellig Olav. Miss Meyer left immediately for Washington to take up her new duties.

St. John's University News Items

Tuesday, September 7, was registration day at St. John's. The number of new students that have been accepted for the Middle School and the College amounts to about 70. Full reports of the registration cannot yet be made, but the University has the normal number of students.

Beginning from this term, a number of changes have been effected in the faculties of the College and Middle School and also in the members of the Staff.

The Rev. W. P. Roberts is now the Acting-President of the University. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott is is on leave in America with Mrs. Pott, and will be back in next March.

Miss M. Matton, who was appointed by the Missionary Board in America to be secretary to the President of the University, has resigned from the post. Mr. K. L. Dzung, once a worker here, will be appointed to take up the important duties again.

Upon resignation of Mr. H. T. Woo, the Assistant Librarian, who left St. John's to be assistant at Tsing Hua College Library, Peking, Mr. V. L. Wong of the Middle School faculty last year has made a shift to the Low Library to succeed him in the same capacity.

Mr. Edmund Z. T. Wong, once physical director at Tangshan Railway and Engineering College, Tangshan, is now in charge of the Department of Physical Education during the absence of Mr. Wm. Z. L. Sung, Physical Director, who sailed for the States recently to spend a year's study of physical education at Oberlin, Ohio.

In the Department of Chinese, Mr. T. W. Tsha of the Middle School faculty last year has been appointed the Dean due to the leave of Prof. P. J. Dzung. In the Department of Biology, Mr. Y. T. Chu of Soochow University is now taking the place of assistant left vacant by Mr. C. F. Wu who left for the States for further study in biology.

Mr. G. S. Gresham who arrived from the States during the vacation has now joined the Middle School teaching staff. Mrs. F. J. Seeman is now also teaching on the same staff taking the place of Miss M. S. Gold who left here after a year's absence. Messrs. Z. H. Faung, Z. K. Mo and B. K. Lieu, who is studying in the School of Theology, have also joined the faculty of the Middle School.

Mr. E. H. King, C. E., who also recently arrived from the States, is now helping in the Departments of Mathematics and Engineering. Prof. D. Roberts of the Department of History, who is away on furlough, is expected to be here in the end of the month.

For the year 1920-21, many new courses and changes are taking place in the grouping of studies. A department of Engineering, which includes mechanics, concrete construction and water supply, is newly added to lay the foundation of the future School of Engineering. Under the Department of Biology, the interesting subject of genetics is now offered as a new course. Under the Department of Economics, the new courses in accounting, marketing, foreign trade of China and the history of commerce and industry, are now offered. The Department of Metaphysics has been changed to the Department of Philosophy. Logic (deductive and inductive) and introduction to the theory of knowledge, psychology, ethics and history of philosophy, are the course offered.

Two new classes in the Schools of Theology and of Medicine have been started this term. Students who have finished the freshman and sophomore works and those who have finished two years' work of college grade of an equal standing have been accepted as applicants. A new class in the Graduate School has also been started.

Under the auspices of the University Christian Association, the new students were given an entertainment on Thursday evening, September 9. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman, Mr. P. T. Zung. At the meeting, the general regulations and useful informations in regard to the college were carefully explained to the newcomers.

Work on the New Science Laboratory Building across the Soochow Creek is progressing. The building is expected to be completed next Spring and ready for use in the following September. When the door is finally opened, St. John's will have one of the first and best equipped buildings for the engineering course.

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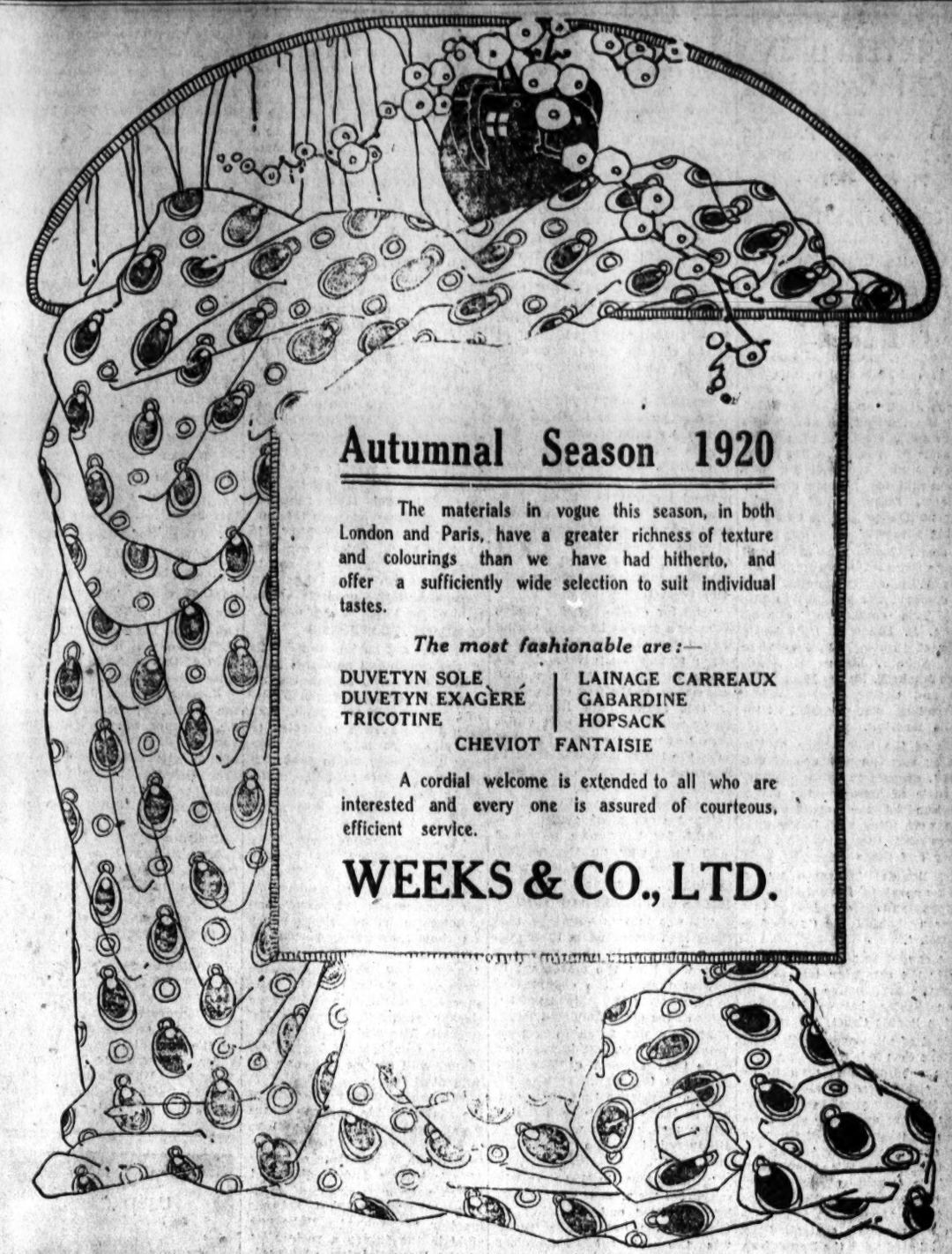

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ROOSEVELT OPENS WEST CAMPAIGN

Nominee For Vice President Asks Progressive And Independent Support

BIG CROWD HEARS SPEECH

Republicans Urged To Drive Out Leaders 'Whose Eyes Are On The Ground'

Chicago, August 11.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for Vice President, opened his party's national campaign here tonight before an audience which filled the Auditorium and which punctuated his speech with great outbursts of cheering. For a hot August night the meeting was phenomenal for its size and enthusiasm, hundreds of persons being unable to gain entrance to the big theater.

A committee of nine prominent Chicago Democrats met Mr. Roosevelt's train at Hammond, Ind., and escorted the nominee to this city. This committee included George. L. Brennan, Democratic leader of Illinois; Representative A. T. Sabath, Dennis J. Egan, Judge James E. Burns, Harry Gibbons and County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, who presided at tonight's meeting.

One of the innovations at the meeting was the presence of 600 women, dressed in white, occupying seats of honor on the stage. Two hundred more seats on the stage were filled with Democratic leaders and the candidates for county and State offices.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech was a direct appeal to Progressive Republicans and independent voters to line up behind the Cox-Roosevelt ticket.

The candidate affirmed his purpose in the campaign trip to "go after the progressive votes" in fifteen States between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

"First of all, Governor Cox and I believe that it is the simple duty of the candidates to give to as many citizens as possible in as many States as possible an opportunity to see and hear and form their own impressions of the men they are to vote for," said Mr. Roosevelt. "In this connection, too, it is only frankness to say that the great majority of the newspapers throughout the country are owned or controlled by men affiliated with the Republican Party. It is therefore doubly necessary for us to present our views and our views and our aims in person.

BELIEVE THE PEOPLE THINK

"We are opposed to the attitude of placing ourselves in some self-appointed shrine and then asking America to come and worship at our feet.

"You remember that Lincoln once said: 'You can't fool the people—there's such an all-fired lot of them.' This delightful willingness of the people to do their own thinking is getting stronger and stronger as the education of the nation progresses year by year. All that any right-minded candidate can ask is that the votes be cast intelligently, and all that he can do is to present the issues honestly and honorably as he sees them.

"Tonight I want to address myself particularly to those in this hall who are not Democrats. The day is past, except in the case of oldtime, hard-shell politicians, or the case of a few narrowly prejudiced newspapers, when it is popular or profitable to damn everybody and everything connected with the opposition. I speak of the rank and file of the Republican Party even today with true respect.

"But for eight—yes, for twelve—years a conflict has been raging within the party, raging not so much among the privates in the ranks as among those in high command. In the first eight years of this century the Republican Party was in a large part under true leaders, men who marched with the times, men who tried to interpret the thought of the body of the party for the better governing of the country From 1908 to 1912 a group of selfish men sought for their own purposes, with their eyes on the ground, to gain the control of the party machinery. You know the result.

TELLS OF PROTEST OF 1912

"It was in this very city that these men succeeded in their purpose. It was in this very city that was born the movement of protest that, in the elections of 1912, received the majority of the votes of the old Republican Party. That vote was given to a great American leader, but it was even more than support of Theodore Roosevelt the man. It was the voice of insistence that party control be taken out of the hands of selfish men, of men who had not discovered that the world was moving on.

"Among those in that year who supported the ancient regime, who hurled bitter and insulting attacks at the Progressive leader. was the present Republican nominee for the Presidency. Today, eight years later this same man and his 'sponsors,' the old guard, show no signs of having taken to heart the drastic lesson taught them at that time. Once again we see them, with their eyes on the ground, unmindful of the marvelous progress around them, wrapped in their selfishness, fault finding and bitterly criticising, but offering no real remedies or constructive program to meet the national and international problems we face today. Once again we see them making no attempt to interpret the progressive thought now so widespread, but 'marking time,' with an energy worthy of a better cause, instead of marching forward as the great body of thinking men and women of America today demand.

"These men do not represent Republicanism. Their thought, their control, their interest are the voice of a small and intensely narrow wing of their party. Yet such has been their skill in manipulation, their playing off of one section against the other, that they still hold their reins of power. Chicago has seen this machinery in motion in 1912, in 1916, in 1920. Chicago can bear witness to the deals—yes, and to the treachery—which has left misrepresentative generals at the head of the Republican troops.

COMPARE PLATFORMS

"I need not go into the details of the convention here this year. I need not recite to you the remarkable document which finally emerged labeled 'the Republican platform.' I need not refer to the planks so mysteriously mislaid. But I ask you to read that document, and to read the Democratic platform and to make up your own minds. I will abide willingly by the result.

"The Democratic Party offers not 'a' change but 'the' change. It's platform pledges a definite program of constructive measures, not a hodgepodge of vague compromises; a definite foreign policy for immediate and permanent peace, not an undefined suggestion or new and unworkable schemes; a pledge that the safeguards of workingmen and women already accomplished under Democratic leadership shall remain; not the fear that 'a' Republican change will restore to power the influential few.

"To the progressive thought of the rank and file of Republicans I make this appeal. Join with us in a sincere effort to help our beloved land in this year of years. This is truly a fork in the road. Purge your own army of these generals who vacillate between inaction and retreat. Make possible in the future a restoration of the Republicanism of Lincoln and Roosevelt by driving to defeat those who were responsible for the acts of this Chicago convention. Put the ultimate good of the Republican Party ahead of the domination of this little group of mirepresentative men.

"Above all, let us unite, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, from North and South and East and West, to explode the shams of partisan narrowness, to grasp our true issues, our true problems with broad vision; to insist on progress and action, and to work unceasingly as individuals for the betterment of our nation."

TALKS OF CAMPAIGN FUND

Mr. Roosevelt, digressing from his prepared speech, raised the subject of campaign expenditures. He read an item from a Chicago newspaper to the effect that the Republican National Committee planned to raise $700,000 in Chicago and Cook County. On this basis, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, the Republican campaign chest would total $30,000,000.

"You and I know such a sum as that cannot honestly be expended in the United States," declared Mr. Roosevelt. "If we can do it, we will drag out the details of this attempt to 'Newberryize' this country."

Former Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Governor, following Mr. Roosevelt, assailed the "Senate syndicate of select Senators who named the ticket of Harding and Coolidge," and declared the "scheme of the Republican masters is to get control of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt was in conference tonight with George E. Brennan and other Cook County leaders. It was decided that every ounce of energy should be given to putting over a big Democratic victory in Chicago with the hope of winning the State's electoral vote. Governor Cox is to speak in Chicago twice, and the Governor and Mr. Roosevelt are to be here together at the closing demonstration of the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt will speak in Kenosha, Wis., tomorrow morning, in Racine at noon and in Milwaukee at night.

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KIKUNGSHAN IS POPULAR RESORT

Reports Of Famine Continue To Come In From North Honan

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Kikungshan, September 5.—The summer resort of Kikungshan is increasing in popularity every year. The attendance this year in the Mission valley alone exceeded 600, there were also many visitors to the business valley.

Many parts of China report the past summer to have been one of the hottest experienced for years, visitors from the plains revelled in the cool mountain breezes of Kikungshan.

The pretty stone church lent to the public for Sunday services by the American Lutheran Mission during the summer months has been full to overflowing. Work on the new Assembly Hall has been begun, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use next summer. This hall when completed will hold over 1,000. In addition to the large Hall there will be reading rooms, library, etc.

MR. TRUMBULL VISITS

Preachers and lecturers who visit the summer resorts of China have spoken of the splendid reception they have always met in Kikungshan. This year our visitor was Mr. C. G. Trumbull, editor of The Sunday School Times. His addresses on the victorious life were listened to by an appreciative audience each morning for a week.

We continue to receive distressing reports of famine in North Honan. No harvests have been reaped and there is little for the people to eat. Bands of refugees tried to enter Shansi with the hope of finding food, but were turned back at the border. Away from the railway robbers abound.

In some cases soldiers are sent and the robbers move elsewhere I have asked the people which they prefer, the general opinion seems to be there is little to choose between the two evils.

As I write rain is falling in torrents which will mean much to the poor farmers.

Mrs. Chaplin Sues For Divorce, Charges Charlie With "Mental Cruelty."

Suit for divorce has been brought in Los Angeles, Cal., by Mrs. Mildred Harris Chaplin against her husband, Charlie Chaplin, famous movie comedian, according to a report received here. Mrs. Chaplin, who is at present in New York City, says the culminating act of "mental cruelty" perpetrated by her husband was the presentation to her of an old brokendown automobile when she expected a limousine. The famous movie stars were married in 1918, when Mrs. Chaplin was 17 years old. The above photograph of Mrs. Chaplin is her most recent one; it was made at her hotel in New York City.

POPULATION FIGURES

Allegheny County, With Pittsburgh, Has 1,184,332 Persons

Washington, August 11.—Population figures for 1920, announced today by the Census Bureau, were as follows: Cover, N. H., 13,029; decrease 218, or 1.6 percent.

Allegheny County, Pa., containing Pittsburgh, 1,184,832; increase 166,369, or 16.3 percent.

Salinas, Cal., 4,308; increase 572, or 15.3 percent.

Aurora, Ill. (revised), 36,397. Previously announced as 36,265.

Elgin, Ill. (revised), 27,454. Previously announced as 27,431.

Springfield, Mo. (revised), 39,631. Previously announced as 39,620.

NAVAL RESERVISTS TO GO TO TURKEY

New York, August 21.—Naval reservists in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont may see service and possible action in Turkish waters with the supplemental naval forces to be sent to protect American interests in the Near East, sailing about September 8. The cruiser St. Louis and six destroyers, Brooks, Kane, Gilmer, Humphries, Fox and Averton, are being outfitted for this duty.

Captain J. W. Timmons, in charge of the third naval district reserve forces, with headquarters at the fleet supply base in Brooklyn, is authorized by the navy department "to accept reservists and make new enrollments in Reserve Force, provided applicants agree to serve not less than twelve months nor more than eighteen months on this duty," under orders just received.

The six vessels comprising division 27 of the destroyer squadron for which special efforts are being made to obtain recruits, are the fastest in the world, having attained a speed of 44 miles an hour at sea. The squadron will be under the command of Captain E. D. Thelen, with the St. Louis as flagship.

Applications for this short term re-enlistment from reservists are being received by Captain Timmons and must be made not later than Tuesday, September 7. New enrollments also will be accepted. The men selected will receive transportation and subsistance to and from their homes, as well as active duty pay at the new increased rate.

WARNS OF WEAKER SPAIN

King Calls Attention To Diminishing Birth Rate And Higher Mortality

Santander, Spain, August 10.—Grave warning to the Spanish nation concerning the decrease in the birth rate and the high rate of mortality throughout the country was uttered here today by King Alfonso in the course of his address opening the Medical and Social Congress. The King pointed out that within the last few years the birth rate in Spain has fallen from 38 to 33 per thousand of population, while the death rate has increased.

Giving concrete instances, he said that in Madrid and Santa Cruz de Teneriffe the number of deaths during March was greater than the number of births.

"This condition," the King continued, "has resulted from the irresponsibility of the people, and it is dangerous to the nation. If the number of births does not increase and if there is not a falling off in mortality, Spain will be in peril of disappearing instead of being able to retain her proper place as one of the leading nations."

One means of decreasing mortality, he said, would be the abolition of malarial centers in forty-one provinces, and he stated he had telegraphed the Minister of Interior to prepare a plan for this work for presentation at the closing session of the congress. King Alfonso referred to a rumor that physicians were about to strike, and appealed to them to continue their efforts, assuring them an improvement in their situation would come.

In the discussion which followed the King's address, speakers blamed both the Government and the public for existing conditions. Physicians present pleaded for better provisions against tuberculosis, which is making great advances in the overcrowded cities.

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WEATHER

The monsoon will continue on the Yellow Sea and spread into the Formosa Strait. Changeable weather; threatening intermittent showers.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 34; Lessons Daniel iii., 2 Tim. i; Hymns 217, 197, 215, 353; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 86; Lessons Daniel v., Matth. xxviii; Hymns 265, 239, 638, 254; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 84; Lessons Daniel iii., S. Luke ix, 57-x, 24; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns 217, 355; 315, 215; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Mr. C. H. Trumbull; Chant 73; Hymns 74, 222, 631, 56. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Rawlinson; Chant 28; Hymns 543, 290 and 550.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on weeks-days 6, 7 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, W. P. Roberts.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Substance." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. C. H. Coates; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. C. H. Trumbull, Editor, "Sunday School Times."

American Song Service.—At the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, at five o'clock, the Rev. Frank Cartwright will speak on "The Jest of Life." Chairman, Mr. A. Q. Adamson. Special music, including a solo and a selection by the Song Service Male Quartet.

Restoration Of Gold Standard Essential To Sound Money

The great problem of sound money is the restoration through the main commercial nations of the world of the old-fashioned gold standard, declares Professor B. M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, discussing the plan for stablising the dollar proposed by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale.

"Until this is accomplished, schemes for refinements of our monetary system must be looked at askance," writes Professor Anderson in an article published in the monthly magazine of the bank, of which the following is a summary of his main points:

MONETARY heresies, fiat money schemes, schemes for international currencies based on war bonds, schemes for doing away forever with metallic standards and for the substitution of paper currencies suspended by some financial magic in midair—all these abound. No safe monetary system is possible which is not based on the redemption of paper money, on demand, in precious metals, and, practically, for the great commercial nations of the world today, this means gold.

"On a very different intellectual and scientific plane from most of the schemes now current is a plan proposed by a distinguished professor of political economy, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, for "stablising the dollar" by abondoning the present gold standard based on coins of a "fixed weight and fineness of gold" and the substitution for it of paper money, still redeemable in gold, but redeemable in a varying quantity of gold, depending on the course of commodity prices. As prices tend to rise, he would increase the weight of the dollar to pull them down; and as they tend to fall, he would lower the weight of the dollar to push them up again.

DIFFICULTIES INCREASED

"Professor Fisher is a scholar of commanding abilities and deservedly great reputation. His scheme has aroused a great deal of interest. It has met with strong support as well as with powerful disapproval. On first view it contains many attractive features. Careful analysis reveals, however, that it would not work in time of a great war, and that it would not, therefore, have prevented the rise in prices which the war involved. The claims made for it are very greatly exaggerated. It would not have prevented the scarcities of goods which the war involved, and so would not have prevented suffering and discontent. To apply it now, at present price levels, would mean to perpetuate all the suffering of people on fixed incomes.

"The plan would, moreover, greatly increase the difficulties of every financial crisis by causing foreign drains on our gold. It could work only in fair weather, and it would do great harm in time of storm. It could in no case be considered unless all the main commercial countries adopted it, and no country could adopt it unless that country were prepared to redeem its paper in gold on demand, which few are now able to do. We must in any case work for the restoration of the gold standard first."

Professor Anderson briefly outlines Professor Fisher's plan as follows:

(1) When prices are moving upward the weight of the gold dollar is to be increased to pull them down, and when prices are moving downward the weight of the gold dollar is to be diminished in order to raise them again.

(2) To avoid the inconvenience of continually calling in and reminting gold coins, gold coins are to be withdrawn entirely from circulation. The circulating medium is to be gold certificates redeemable in a varying weight of gold bullion, the weight depending on the movements of commodity prices.

(3) The exact amount of change to be made in the weight of the bullion is to be governed by an "index number" of commodity prices. An index number is based on an average of the prices of a large number of commodities, say two or three hundred. The actual average of these prices in a base year, say 1910, is counted as 100 percent, and the averages of the prices of the same commodities at other times would be figured as percentages of the 1910 prices. If the index number rose or fell by a given percentage, the bullion content of the dollar would be increased or lowered by the same percentage.

(4) Professor Fisher would limit the change in the bullion paid out to 1 percent a month, so that if price changes were greater than that in any given month they would not be fully compensated for. He would expect, however, that a month in the weight of the dollar would ultimately catch up with any price changes.

(5) Gold certificates would be issued by the Government in the same way. A given amount of gold bullion would purchase from the Government a smaller or larger number of paper dollars, depending on the index number. By this plan Professor Fisher proposes to keep the dollar in fixed relation to the "market-basket."

Professor Anderson here calls attention to the fact that Professor Fisher's plan has no "obvious or necesary connection" with the "quantity theory" of money of which the latter is the leading exponent.

EFFECT IN WAR

"Indeed," says Professor Anderson, "it is hard to see how one could expect Professor Fisher's plan to work with any certainty or definiteness if the quantity theory of money were true. The plan works rather with the bullion content of the dollar. Those who disagree, therefore, with Professor Fisher's general theory of money need not, on that account, reject the plan."

As a remedy for price revolution created by a great war, it is pointed out that the plan would do positive harm. Assuming that it had been in operation in all the major countries at the outbreak of the late war, the writer says:

"There would have been, none the less, a sudden and great demand for wartime goods. In order to effect the prompt mobilisation of labor and capital required for the production of munitions, it would have been just as necessary as before to raise prices and wages in these

(Continued on Page 18)

Germany As Bulwark Against March Of Bolshevism

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS
(New York Tribune August 8)

THE greatest single problem now posed for the world and, above all, for the nations which defeated Germany, but which have still to collect the bill for damages, is whether Germany and Russia will make a common cause. If they do, then there is no further question of the German indemnities, and there is an immediate peril of a new war perhaps as disastrous as that which has recently ended or entered into a new phase, as one chooses to view it.

Moreover, the fact that Russia, Bolshevism and the whole Russian revolution have entered into domestic politics in Great Britain, in Italy and in Germany is too little perceived in America, where both political parties and the overwhelming mass of the American public have neither sympathy nor interest in Russian affairs and are agreed in the determination to keep Russian methods and principles out of the United States. Of all the European nations only France is as happily free from Bolshevistic leanings in all influential quarters as we are.

BOLSHEVISM'S FUTURE

The truth is that Bolshevism, the Russian revolution like the French, has made converts far beyond its own frontiers. If the Bolshevists can maintain their control at home they have before them as attractive an opportunity to overflow into Central Europe as did the French a century and a quarter ago. Hungary manifestly possesses a strong Bolshevist minority, the situation in Austria is at the least promising, while it is a notorious fact that in Italy a Socialist group, which numbers almost one-half of the parliament, makes no disguise of its sympathy for Russian rulers and their principles.

In England the question of Bolshevism has become a matter of local politics. Labor is rising rapidly to undreamed-of influence in the political world. It sees the leaders of the political groups which are its traditional enemies striving by every known method to contribute to the defeat of the Russian revolution. Since the elements are hostile to Bolshevism, labor at once assumes an attitude the reverse of friendliness. It goes to the length of embargoing munition caroges and war supplies destined for Poland, and without these Poland falls.

Conceive that the Russian revolution, having disposed of Poland, does not consent to lay down its arms, but seeks first of all to overthrow the anti-Bolshevist faction, which has gained control of Hungary after bitter fighting and driven Bela Kun and his followers out of the country. In this situation who will defend Hungary? And without defense from without Hungary cannot stand, having infinitely less resources than Poland had. The mere signal to advance given to the Red troops would suffice to bring the Hungarian edifice down in a heap.

NO HELP FOR HUNGARY

Certainly no troops would come from Italy, from England or from France. Neither the British nor the Italian government would dare to send troops. France has all she can stand to on the Rhine and in Syria. There are many elements in England which would welcome the downfall of the present reactionary government in Hungary, aside from the Labor group, which sympathises with all the enemies of its enemy, organised capital and frank political reaction.

Bohemia would resist; it has as yet been little infected with Bolshevism, but the Czecho-Slovak state could not muster an army equal to that which Poland put in the field only to suffer defeat. It might, too, have to face Polish hostility, for the Poles will never forgive what they regard as Czech treachery in holding up munitions sent to them by the Allies in revenge for Poland's insistence upon having the Teschen region, in which Czech claims are economic and not racial. Again, in the southeastern corner of the sausage-like Czecho-Slovak state are a considerable number of Ruthenians, frankly hostile to Czech rule, while Slovak enthusiasm has somewhat cooled in recent months.

Bohemia could be saved; Hungary could be saved only if Germany chose to use her military strength, depending upon her recent enemies for munitions and supplies, against the Bolshevist invaders. But would Germany do it? At the very least such a policy would at once arouse all of the Independent Socialists and not a few of the Majority. It might lead at once to civil war in Germany, which would make any German intervention profitless and might lead to an overturn of the German state and the creation of a Bolshevist regime.

ONLY GERMANY IS LEFT

By putting aside this possibility for the moment it is quite clear that if the Russian Reds are strong enough to continue the war against the West, of which the Polish incident was but a minor detail, then the sole reliance left to the Western states is Germany. And not Germany merely, but precisely those elements in Germany which provoked the recent war and were responsible for its horrors and its crimes.

It is perhaps one of the most astonishing ironies of all time that a situation is developing in which the Western nations may have to make a bargain with their enemies, the Prussian Junkers, the reactionaries of the old regime, to save themselves from the menace of a Russian advance, not alone into Central Europe, but into Asia Minor and through Persia into India. And the smallest price that the Prussians would accept would abolish substantially all of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is idle now to attempt to make clear the fact which has prevailed ever since the armistice—namely, that Bolshevism is a state of war against Western civilisation and that, while it is possible for Western civilisation to make peace with Bolshevism, so far as its own actions are concerned Bolshevism can only make peace by signing its own death warrant.

What Bolshevism seeks is not control of the government of Russia, it has that; not the reconquest of the provinces lost to Russia in the recent war; it is accomplishing that. What it is after is the overturning of the system of power in all the Western nations and the substitution of the rule of the proletariat for that which in the Western world may fairly be described as essentially bourgeois.

LENIN'S PROGRAM

Bolshevism aims at revolutionising all governmental systems. It is not nationalism, but internationalism. It does not seek to expand Russian domination, as did czaristic Russia. It is not concerned with crushing neighboring peoples, as was Germany under the Hohenzollerns. What Lenin and Trotsky are after, and Lenin's is the purer form, is the substitution of the Russian for the Western system. It seeks to arouse the masses in each nation; it seeks to create out of the masses a restricted class which shall dominate in place of the present rulers and governors.

It does not rely wholly or mainly upon arms; it seeks by propaganda even more than by projectiles to crush its enemies. Its agents are all over Europe and are busy and by no means unsuccessful in their missions.

Now, it is conceivable, as Lloyd George seems to believe and certain commentators affirm, that the Russian Reds are eager for a peaceful arrangement with the West. Of course, such an arrangement could only be a truce, for Bolshevism cannot make peace with Western ideas. If that be the case, then we shall have a truce, for the West is in no mood or condition to fight, and Western statesmen and politicans are now in a pacifist mood the world over.

But if Russia does not now desire peace, if her victories over Poland and her opportunities in Central Europe tempt her, and it will be amazing if they do not, to continue to expand her operation from Poland to Hungary and then from Hungary to Rumania, what can this West do but turn to the Germans? They have no resources. They have frittered away such credit and such strength as they had at this time two years ago, when German military force was beginning to crumble; as they had when the Paris Conference assembled.

In England and in Italy a very strong and growing minority in politics, which is a majority in populaton, openly sympathises with the Bolshevists, not because in the larger number of cases of any acceptance of Bolshevistic principles, but purely and simply out of hatred for the Conservative elements in each country, which are naturally hostile to Bolshevism. France can do nothing because she still has the Rhine to guard, and her wounds of the last war are far from healed.

AMERICA WILL NOT ACT

As for the United States, it will do nothing. No one will question the assertion that the arrival of the Bolshevists in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Madrid or Paris, for that matter, would not avail to persuade the American public to send back the two millions of troops which it had in France in November, 1918. There is not the political aspect to the question here that exists in Europe, but there is instead a resolute determination to keep out of European messes henceforth. Such a determination will not endure forever, but it is hardly likely to weaken much in the next two or three years, which can hardly fail to be decisive.

The single unvarnished fact in the situation today is that Russia—the Bolshevists—has just won a tremendous campaign carried on against Poland nominally, but actually against the Western powers. And this is only the latest of many such campaigns. Kolchak, Judenitch and Denekin were in reality only the agents of Britain, France and, in a more or less remote fashion, of the United States. Victorious over internal rebels, promoted and supplied by external enemies of the present Russian regime, victorious over an external foe whose attack was unmistakably aided if not procured by the same forces which supported the internal rebels, Russia now comes west as a conqueror.

The ultimatums, the firm declarations, the warnings as to what Russia must agree to which come from London and Paris are mere chatterings; they should deceive no one, and they will not deceive Trotsky or Lenin. The truth is too obvious that it is as defeated nations that France and Britain must talk with Russia, although technically neither Britain nor France has made war with Russia directly, but contented themselves, at least in recent months, by using agents, by employing first the Rusisan rebels and then unfortunate Poland, whom they betrayed as unmistakably as they incited.

In some sort of fashion the West has been at war with Russia for nearly two years. At the end of this time Russia is victorious in every field and her troops are advancing in Poland, in Persia and toward Asia Minor. Moreover, the domestic situation of the Western nations is now such that the existing governments dare not either openly or even covertly continue the war.

THE REAL PURPOSE

The Polish adventure has been characterised as a nationalistic gamble of one class of the Polish population. But this is merely throwing dust in the eyes of the world audience. Poland, most Polish patriots, longed to regain the lost provinces of Poland, the provinces torn from her by the Russians in the several partitions. They desired a fencible frontier on the Russian side. But this Polish patriotic emotion was only the foundation upon which the West built its campaign against the Bolshevists.

Lloyd George's attitude in the matter of the Polish attack upon Russia was that of Judge Hoar, once Attorney General of the United States, when asked if he was going to attend the funeral of his bitterest political foe. "No," said the judge, "but I approve of it." It is a notorious fact that Lloyd George and those associated with him do not approve of Poland and world doubtless have been glad of a chance to whittle down Polish gains had Poland won her war, but even less do they approve of the Reds.

But all this is in the past. The furtive, concealed, almost sneaking efforts of Western governments to make war, admitting it, to destroy Bolshevism without permitting their war-weary publics to know that they were actually engaged in a struggle, have come to nothing and to something worse. The stones thrown into the hornet's nest have not destroyed the nest, but they have stimulated the hornets to intense activity.

And now Russia becomes the transcendant fact in the world situation. She has great and victorious armies, whose modern equipments, whose tanks, machine guns, airplanes, were contributed by the Western nations to the anti-Bolshevist expeditions in Russia and to the Poles. She has good generals. If Brusiloff really commands her troops she has a general who, alone of the participants of the World War, might challenge Foch in actual achievement. What is she going to do with them?

WHERE GERMANY STANDS

All of which raises the German problem in a new form. The elements which actually control Germany at the moment are hostile to Bolshevism. They would prefer to make many concessions to their old enemies rather than go through that form of receivership which would be a Bolshevist occupation. But no concessions are in reality necessary. The game is ripening to the point where they will be able to take a totally new tone with the West, with Britain and France. In fact, Ludendorff already has begun to press the question. He says bluntly, as is his fashion, that the world must have German aid or succumb to Bolshevist attack.

Obviously such a statement is propaganda. Manifestly the men in control of Germany are just now most concerned in using any possible weapon to reduce Western demands. To persuade the West to forego its bill, to let Germany work off her indebtedness by delivering the West from the Bolshevist peril, would be at one time to escape payment in the west and open a broad field for exploitation in the east. It would be to escape the consequences of defeat and prepare the way for a victory even more decisive than the recent defeat.

But granted that the German interest is to magnify Bolshevist perils, is it not true, none the less, that the perils exist and that Germany remains the single agent left to the Western nations, which, while not exactly "too proud to fight," know that they are not going to fight? Is it not the fact, to put it a little differently, that Germany has now, or soon will have, the chance to choose between throwing her lot in with the Bolshevists and embarking in a new world war, which certainly will offer at least a chance of regaining all that was lost in the last, and offering her sword to the West for a price, which is the restoration of all that the West sought for four years of strife to overturn?

A NEW BOLSHEVIST PANIC

Unless all signs fail, we are going to have a new Bolshevist panic before many weeks, a far better warranted panic than any that have gone before. The trouble is that the Western publics have not followed Eastern events and have accepted views prepared to please without regard to the actual facts. While the war-weary publics have refused interest or any actual support, their statesmen have secretly tried to avert an unmistakable menace by makeshifts. They have known the truth about Russia, but they have not dared to tell the public the truth, because they realise that the public would blame them.

Now, the truth can hardly be avoided much longer. Russia has won a war with the West, which enables her to dictate terms with which the West will have to comply or fight. If it complies, then we may have a truce while Russia gets ready for the next phase; we may have a revolution in Russia which will expel the Bolshevists, but revolutions against victorious leaders are relatively rare; but we shall certainly have a new war presently if the Bolshevists survive, for Bolshevism, as I have said so often, is a state of war, its principles a declaration of war against existing systems of government in all Western nations.

But if the West does not comply it must fight. There is no other alternative, and it may be that there will be no choice any way. For Russia does not desire to make peace, and Lenin and Trotsky have set their feet in pathways which lead with less serious obstacles than those they have trod to victories and conquests which might rival those of France in the early days of the French Revolution, after it had overflowed the French borders.

And if Russia chooses to make war further, now or in the next few years, her decision will instantly imperil all the results of the World War; it will, in turn, give Germany a position of almost unparalleled advantage; it may make her the arbiter of the whole European situation. We have, indeed, for the time being at least, abolished the German peril by our victories of 1918. But we are not yet arrived at the second anniversary of those victories and a far more serious peril is in sight.

THE STATUS OF BOLSHEVISM

It is true that it is fashionable nowadays to speak of Bolshevism as if it were a form of philosophic excursion; the principles are tolerated in circles where Trotsky, when he was in New York, only a little while ago, would not have been permitted to linger longer than the time necessary to call the police or the house detective. What Bolshevism does is overlooked, because it is so much more interesting to attack its opponents who are, to say the least, reasonably vulnerable.

But at no distant time now, Bolshevism is likely to become a real factor, not something mysterious and distant, provocative of police raids and Attorney General activities. We are just three years and a few months from the hour when Germany served a sentence little short of a capital sentence upon the Bolshevists at Brest-Litovsk. And Bolshevism has survived, has continued to live and to flourish; has won half a dozen domestic wars and now a foreign war actually greater in numbers engaged than the Franco-Prussian or the Civil Wars, and is approaching the German frontiers on the north and on the south, drawing near to that volcanic area which is the now Balkanised Middle Europe.

Last week saw the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War. Is it not possible still to recall how incredulously the whole world saw the greatest of calamities approach and continued to insist, particularly in America, that the thing was impossible? Yet it came, because no one could find a way to make a compromise between German purpose and Allied policy. A compromise between France and Germany, between czaristic Russia and Germany of the last Kaiser, was far simpler than a compromise between Lenin's Russia and the Britain of Lloyd George, the France of Millerand or the America of either Harding or Cox. Is it not at least possible that the events of 1914 may be repeated before many months? At least the facts are no longer to be escaped even by the blindest

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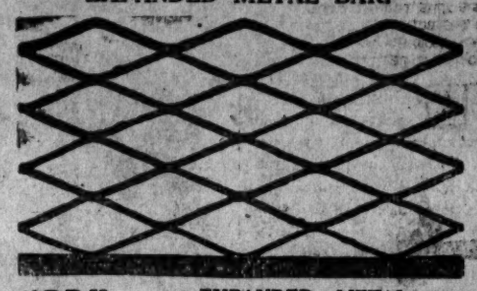

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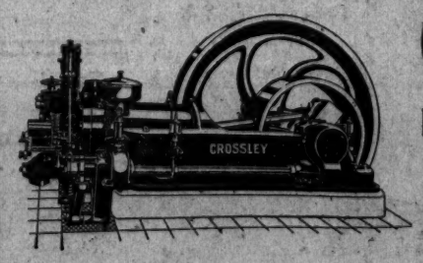

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Musical Matters :-: By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Sir Thomas Beecham's summer season at Covent Garden with opera in foreign languages has produced a more restricted repertoire than might have been expected.

The Spring, Autumn and Winter seasons of opera in English, with American and British singers, went the round of the favorite operas, with some few novelties. The taste for opera had received a new impetus, and with the summer season it was to be hoped that the substitution of foreigners would at any rate make a departure from tradition possible, if only as a compensation for the absence of the more intelligible native language. Many opera-lovers would have wished to see fewer Italian revivals and more new works.

Interviewed on the subject, Sir Thomas pointed out some of the difficulties of all-the-year-round opera. As regards repertoire he deplores the "paralysing prejudice" against anything but masterpieces, for which the press is to blame. "The public looks askance upon novelties, and the Press frowns upon revivals. The one must grow more readily to accept new works, and the other must bring itself to exercise a little more of the virtue of toleration."

A plea is entered for what may be called the sub-masterpiece. "The opera house cannot be maintained only by the repetition of a score of masterpieces. There are hundreds of beautiful works that fall short of that definition, but I do not find it easy to obtain a patient hearing for them."

"The case that comes to my mind," continues Sir Thomas, "is that of Bizet. I have, during the last few seasons, made a point of reviving the works of this master, perhaps the greatest of all French musicians. But on each occasion I have been politely informed that I might have spared myself all the trouble I have taken, as none of the works given was up to the level of his masterpiece, 'Carmen.'"

Sir Thomas suggests that the theaters of the world might have to close down if everything were to be hustled into oblivion that failed to reach the standard required of the critics of opera. Three-fourths of the plays of Shakespeare, Corneille, Sheridan or Victor Hugo would be boycotted because they are somewhat below the standard of "Othello," "Le Cid," "The School for Scandal" and "Marion Delorme."

"We see today in London revivals of every kind of dramatic work, ancient and modern, that possesses the smallest merit. It is only the opera-house that is considered reactionary and old-fashioned to bring forward some work that has not been already accepted by and stamped, with the approval of the public, although the latter have probably never heard a note of it. The work that has elements of beauty and was written 300 years ago is still beautiful today. Though its idiom may differ from ours, and its mode sound strange in our ear, yet its share of beauty is indestructible as long as we have ears to listen to it."

* * *

Discussing the suggestion that there should be opera all the year round in English, Sir Thomas pointed out some difficulties and a personal objection: "I have always held the view that London, in addition to being the capital of England, is also the center of the world. For everybody's pleasure and benefit, including the English artists, it is better that the year's proceedings should be varied by the visits of distinguished foreigners. And you cannot force these foreign artists to sing in English if they do not wish to."

* * *

Sir Thomas's aim is the extension of the activities of an English-singing company that can take over a portion of the work at present given to the foreign artists. He rejoices in the fact that many foreign singers of enterprise have taken to the English language, but in the future the bulk of the work will have to be taken by British and American singers, who are, he says, more adaptable.

The younger English-speaking singers that have been with Beecham for years, have discovered the means by which English can be both a beautiful and an adequate instrument of interpretation. This narrow circle must be extended not only by the foreigners, many of whom sing in English with no more accent than is heard in some Scotsmen, Welshmen or Colonials, but by native singers of tried vocal powers and acknowledged experience who have been brought up to sing in every sort of language except their own.

Sir Thomas says: "The first thing necessary would be for all the British and American artists of the front rank to agree to sing their own language."

"The elder artists, and in particular those who have spent the greater part of their career singing in French, German or Italian, have inherited the belief that to sing in English is the last thing in the world they ought to be called upon to do. They remain unconvinced by the paradox that they have no objection to using their own language in the concert-room, but seem to look upon the opera-house as a sacred stronghold, where every tongue but their own should be heard. The curious result is that sooner or later they become incapable of singing intelligently any language at all.

"Not one singer in a hundred of British or American extraction can sing French or Italian with a really good accent, and I have noticed that nearly all those who have spent many years in mispronouncing these languages also come to mispronounce their own. In other words, the so-called representative English-speaking artist of today is equally unintelligible in all languages.

The result of this is, of course, the reverse of any artistic effect. What a world of needless labor would be saved if they were to devote a little of their precious time to the complete mastery of the language in which the bulk of the public would like to hear them!"

* * *

Frequenters of opera who expect something more than the delight of listening to a famous voice, will welcome Sir Thomas' plea, coming as it does from the inside. That the public itself would rather understand the dramatic import of an opera than listen to mere vocal feats in unintelligible languages should by now have become an axiom to producers and managers.

Unfortunately, from an artistic point of view, opera could never be supported at all were it not for the fact that this form of art appeals to so many and various tastes. As time goes on, with efforts such as Beecham's, it is to be hoped that audience will be more and more made up of people whose taste is sufficiently educated to regard opera as a form of musical expression, through language. In England, it seems, they are still a long way from securing such audiences. Not only is there still the prevalent evil of late-comers at every concert and opera-house, but almost every performance is marred by talking and whispering. Offenders are of all classes of society, and are to be found in every part of the house.

* * *

Mr. R. B. Henderson writing to Observer draws attention to this nuisance, and to the equally annoying habit of premature applause. He declares that he would never have known what were the last notes of "Tristan" if he did not possess a gramophone.

There are those who persist in treating preludes and overtures as mere incidentals to be made use of, like the "voluntary" after church, to drown the conversation. The writer of this complaint listened during the Prelude to Act III. of "Tristan" to a man behind him who was explaining that his mother needed a change of air.

The fall of the curtain in "Parsifal," just before the Eucharist, is always the signal for a buzz of conversation, people "chattering like a lot of magpies in every quarter."

Sir Thomas Beecham in his interview tactfully avoided any mention of the difficulties of obtaining "intelligible" opera, that were attributable not to the shortcomings of artists, but to the want of consideration of large sections of the audiences.

U.S. Food Camouflaged For Poor French Chiidren

Paris Youngsters Will Not Eat American Products Until They Are Disguised By Clever Continental Touches

"Culinary camouflage" is an art which is being practised with gratifying success in the preparation of American food destined for the palates of Paris's little slum children, says a correspondent of Universal Service.

One of the problems facing the directress of the Franco-American Social Center, founded by the American Red Cross in the city's squalid Nineteenth Ward, was how the poor who are cared for in the institution could be made to eat the unfamiliar food from America with which the Center's larder has been stocked.

The food on hand, a gift of the American Red Cross, included large stocks of oatmeal, puffed rice, corn flakes and corn meal, aliments which none of the Center's little wards had ever tasted. The children for whom this food was destined were anaemic and underfed, but they were not starving, and no French-man, large or small, will eat oatmeal porridge, corn meal mush or dried cereals, unless he is on the verge of starvation. Two or three trials of these articles of diet on the children being fed at the Franco-American settlement house proved the futility of serving these typically American foods on a French table, even a very humble table.

But food calories are food calories whether they be French or American, and the children of the Paris slums needed calories. The calories were there in the despised American aliments if the children could only be induced to consume them. Moreover, to go into the open French market and purchase food that the children had learned to like involved an expense which was prohibitive.

Miss Frances Stern, of Boston, the directress of the Franco-American Center, solved the problem of meeting French palates with American food through a system of "culinary camouflage" which she devised.

Instead of serving oatmeal in the form of porridge she prepared a recipe for baking sweetened oatmeal cakes, oatmeal "macaroons" and oatmeal croquettes. The success of the camouflaged oatmeal was immediate. The children consumed the disguised breakfast food avidly. To them it was no longer what they had disgustedly described as "bill-poster paste," but a palatable dainty prepared in familiar forms which they had learned to like.

Corn meal mush met with the same fate as the time-honored American breakfast porridge. Served as a cereal dish it encountered childish scorn, and the steaming bowls of yellow grain particles, packed with nourishment, returned untouched to the kitchen. The solution here was easy. "Johnny cake" turned the trick. The crusty squares of fragrant corn bread delighted the hungry little guests. They thought of them as cake, not bread, and ate them for dessert with exclamations of surprise and gratification, on the first occasion that the "Johnny Cake" graced the institution's menu.

CHANGES MADE EASILY

As a breakfast dish, served with diluted condensed milk and sugar, American corn flakes and puffed rice registered a complete failure. Properly camouflaged, however, under a simple mask of chocolate sauce, they passed from oblivion into royal favor, and are, in the chocolate coated form, one of the most popular luncheon desserts developed under the system of "culinary camouflage," ranking just below American corn starch and tapioca puddings, two other unknown dishes to which the children of the settlement house have been converted.

French cooks have no knowledge of how to put stale bread to good use. Not so in the kitchen of the French-American Social Center. The cook has received explicit instructions, and she hordes her scraps of bread today until a respectable supply is accumulated. Then comes bread pudding, American style, with plenty of raisins and condensed milk, which the French children consider a special treat.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap	Reg
TODAY							
Manila and Hongkong ..	E. of Asia		E15.30				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	E. of Asia	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	Mishima M.	..	E17.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin...	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Tean	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton...	Tean	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Foochow	Ningshin	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo..	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Ecuador	E9.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Kobe	Mishima M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok & Siberia..	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez.....	Dilwara	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	W'noura M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo	Hsinfung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Dilwara	E8.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	W'noura M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki & Kobe	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, September 14.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin..	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Fushimi M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Vladivostok	Shinyue	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, September 15.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton...	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Fushimi M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Friday, September 17.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
Saturday, September 18.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin..	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

A Parcel mail only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.

E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

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a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

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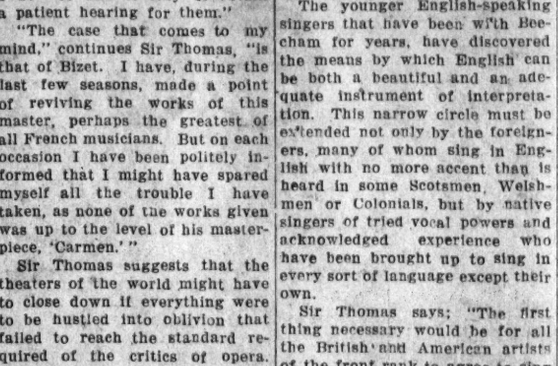

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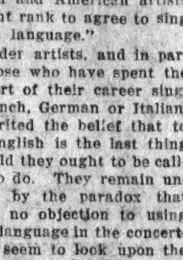
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Restoration Of Gold Standard Essential To Sound Money

(Continued from Page 16)

industries. If the Governments had been able by increasing the weight of gold behind their moneys to keep the general average of prices unchanged this would have meant that prices of commodities produced by other industries would have had to go down drastically.

"A drastic fall in the prices of ordinary civilian goods, added to the shock which the credit system must receive at the outbreak of war in any case, would have meant a general credit collapse and general bankruptcy. Financial chaos would have produced industrial chaos, and the efforts of the Governments to bring to bear a maximum of industrial power in a minimum of time for war purposes would have been defeated. In time of sudden emergency a rise in prices is of positive advantage. It stimulates production. It tends to check consumption.

"A second insuperable difficulty would arise from the sheer inability of the Governments to maintain gold redemption, when every month added 1 percent to the weight of gold which they would be required to pay out. It has been hard enough to preserve the old-fashioned gold standard. Gold redemption would have been suspended even in the United States, and prices would have risen even higher than has actually been the case. Had England, by the unlimited application of the plan, tried to hold prices down to the 1913 level, the Bank of England would today be under obligation to pay out about £13 in gold for every £5 note out-standing."

Professor Anderson here states that Professor Fisher has conceded lately that his plan would break down in a great war, and the writer adds: "This means, of course, that most of the claims that have been made for the plan must be abandoned."

Aside from such violent price changes as were brought about by the recent war, the writer declares that the plan would involve new elements of danger in any critical situation, and cites the days in 1893 and 1894 when, with an inadequate gold reserve, President Cleveland was struggling to preserve the gold standard in the face of a foreign drain upon our supply. Again, in the crisis of 1907 Professor Anderson points out we should have had our difficulties so intensified as to become unmanageable. At that time the panic was relieved by the importation of $100,000,000 in gold from Europe.

"Had Professor Fisher's plan been in operation this gold would not have come," says Professor Anderson. "The Government would have had to lighten the gold content of the dollar 1 percent a month for several months in succession. Foreigners, seeing this, would not have trusted us with gold. On the contrary, they would have drawn against their balances in New York, and would even have sold dollars short—with confidence and safety.

To Professor Fisher's contention that practically all changes in the general average of commodity prices are due to instability of the dollar, Professor Anderson replies:

'Changes in prices may be due to changes in goods and they may be due to changes in gold. It is perfectly true that a great decrease or a great increase in gold production, if prolonged over a period of years, will lead to marked changes in prices. Thus, for the world as a whole from 1873 to 1879, and for the United States from 1879 (when we resumed gold redemption of the green-backs) to 1896, it appears reasonably sure that the diminished world production of gold, and the increased use of gold in the arts in circulation, tended to raise the value of gold and consequently to lower the level of prices.

THIRD COMPLICATION

"Beginning in the early '90s, production in gold increased, and from the middle '90s to about 1909 there was a marked decline in the value of gold, which substantially raised prices. Over long periods, therefore, we must recognise variations in the value of gold money as very substantially affecting commodity prices. A price is a relation between two factors, one money and the other goods. A change either in money or in goods will affect the relation between them.

"During the war, however, the great change has been in goods. Fifty million men were withdrawn from industry and put in the battlefields. A much larger number of men was withdrawn from ordinary civilian production and put to work to supply food, clothing and other goods for the armies in the field. The world's current stocks of consumable goods—never large—were drawn upon heavily and very inadequately replenished. Goods rose in value, and gold prices rose because of that fact. Gold, instead of falling in value, became, if anything, more important than before. In times of emergency liquid gold is eagerly sought for as the one sure liquid asset with which individuals and Governments can protect their solvency, or with which they can put themselves in position to take advantage of unusual opportunities."

The writer finds a third complication, of which he says:

"The trough of low prices which followed the panic of 1893 is by no means fully explained either by scarcities of gold or by abundance of goods. The middle '90s were characterised by a profound industrial depression. Prices normally move up and down with the business cycle over relatively short periods of time, and price changes from this cause may occur several times in the course of a general price movement, caused by variation in gold production.

"Where so many factors are involved, it is very misleading to attribute all the changes to one of them, and it is, moreover, dangerous to seek to offset all the other factors by trying to control only one of them.

"We may, therefore, reduce the causes of general changes in gold prices, in a large way, to three: (1) Long-time changes affecting gold, such as discoveries of new gold mines, introduction of new processes of gold production, as the cyanide process, changes in the industrial consumption of gold, changes in the monetary use of gold, and the like. (2) Changes affecting goods, such as the development of new lands and new natural resources, or their exhaustion; changed technical methods of production, sudden disturbances in the production and consumption of goods in a great war, and the like. (3) Changes in the temper of business connected with the business cycle of prosperity, crisis and depression. These three sets of factors are not strictly independent, but do in fact have a large degree of independence, and may be considered separately."

In conclusion the writer takes up the international aspects of Professor Fisher's plan, its effect on exchanges and our newly acquired foreign trade. For a single country to adopt the plan, he finds, would involve difficulties and dangers so great as to make it out of the question. He writes:

"Certain critics, as Professor Kemmerer, have emphasised the disturbances in the international exchanges which would be involved as between countries on the old-fashioned gold standard and the country with the new plan in operation * * * Foreign business is a very important part of our total business. The ratio of foreign to domestic trade has ranged from a minimum of 10 percent to a maximum of 25 percent in the last thirty years. From 1890 to 1913 the range was from 10 percent to over 23 percent. It would be a backward rather than a forward step to introduce a new element of uncertainty into so much of our business.

"If this be recognised, however, and the effort be made to bring about the adoption of the plan by international agreement, complications and difficulties multiply. What index number shall be chosen? Will an index number which contains a large proportion of manufactured commodities meet the wishes of an agricultural country like the Argentine, which is a heavy producer and exporter of wheat and meats? Would there be one index number for the whole world, or would there be different index numbers for each country? In the latter case, would not all the difficulties above mentioned be multiplied? Would not the exchanges fluctuate even more frequently and more violently than if one country only had the plan in effect, since prices would be rising in one country and falling in another; and would not countries with falling prices be exposed to extraordinary foreign drains on their gold?

"Could a single index number for the whole world be accepted? If the United States were in a period of depression, while the preponderant world price movement was upward, and the world index number required that the weight of the dollar be increased, would the United States be willing to increase the weight of the dollar and still further decrease American prices?

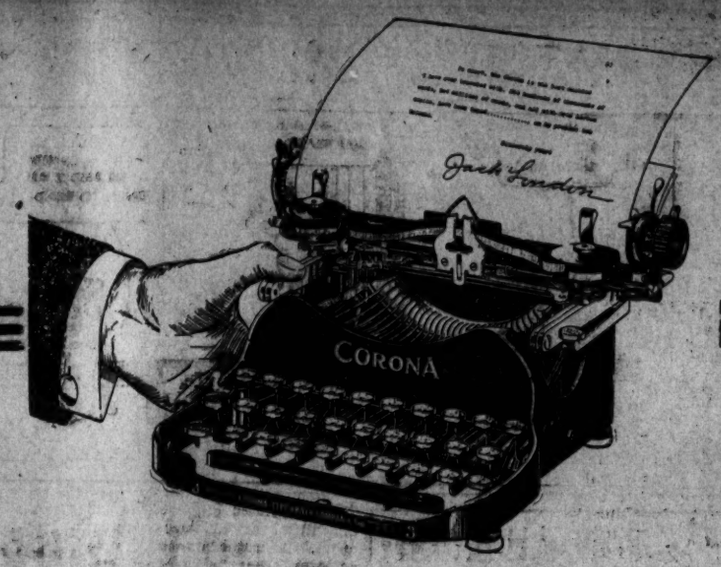
"As a remedy for the rising cost of living, the suffering, the social discontent, the social radicalism, which the war has involved, Professor Fisher's plan, even assuming that it did not break down, is simply irrelevant. Professor Fisher's claims here go much too far. The real cause of economic distress in wartime is scarcities of goods and demoralisation of production."

Until recently, Professor Anderson states, he has been disposed to make certain concessions to Professor Fisher's plan as embodying a valuable germ idea.

"It is true," he writes, "that over long periods, as from 1896 to 1913, or from 1873 to 1896, the value of gold is altered by variations in gold production, and that unforeseen gains or losses accrue to debtors or creditors, under long-time contracts, as a result. It is true also that important industrial consequences flow from these variations in gold production which it would be desirable to eliminate. Changes under Professor Fisher's plan, not exceeding 1½ percent in any one year, made by international agreement, and inaugurated after the present price upheaval has subsided, might be considered.

"I now, however, incline to the view that, even with this great modification, the plan is unworkable and undesirable. The difficulty of finding a satisfactory basis for international agreement on an index number, referred to above, would probably be insuperable, even after a return by the leading commercial countries to the gold standard. Moreover, it is dangerous to divorce the value of the dollar from the value of a fixed weight of gold.

"If the problem of the long-run stability of the value of gold should in the future prove to be serious, it would probably be best to try to solve it by an agreement (involving the United States and the British Empire alone) for regulating the output of gold, leaving the relation between gold and money unchanged. The great immediate problem, however, is the restoration of the gold standard, rather than the effort to introduce refinements of it."



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POLAND'S PLIGHT BLAMED ON ALLIES IN PRESS REPORT

A. J. Sack Sees In It The Result Of Encouraging Attempts To Dismember Russia

HELPED THE BOLSHEVIKI

Secret Allied Declaration Depriving Them Of The Pose Of Defenders Of National Dignity

BY A. J. SACK

(Author of "Struggling Russia")

While this is written an Associated Press despatch from Paris, dated August 4, announces that the Russian Soviet army is now within thirty-one miles of Warsaw"; another Associated Press despatch from Constantinople, dated July 29, announces that "Bolshevist penetration of Anatolia is continued," and still another Associated Press despatch from Berlin, dated August 3, announces that "the Russian Soviet Government has invited Djemal Pasha, former Turkish leader in Syria, to come to Russia and take over the command of the Mussulman divisions of the Red forces, according to a special despatch from Bucharest to the Lokal-Anzeiger. The Soviet authorities are said to have recognised the Indian Revolutionary Committee as the legal government of India and to have granted it a loan of 1,000,000 gold rubles. Revolutionary committees in Turkey, Persia and China also are receiving liberal financial support. The Russian fleet on the Caspian Sea has been reinforced, says the report, and concentration of troops on the Persian and Afghan borders is continuing."

In the light of this latest news, an article sent by the writer to the American press on December 20, 1919, may seem a prophecy which, unfortunately, has proved to be correct. On that date I wrote: "Peace can never come either to Europe nor to the world with Russia disintegrated and starved. And unless peace comes, and comes soon, a new war will inevitably come, probably more severe and disastrous than the great war we have just come through. If Bolshevism succeeds in Russia and the anti-Bolshevist armies fail in their mission, and the Red Army, almost half a million strong, is released from the fronts of Russian fronts, it will turn into dust the new so-called buffer States, including Poland, and will overrun Germany and Austria, where the ground for Bolshevism is sufficiently prepared by the still continued economic degradation. It will flow further in the European direction, on the one hand, and in the Asiatic direction, on the other, and no one can predict where it will stop.

"The new war in which Bolshevism will take the offensive part, similar to that of German militarism in the last war, may spell a definite crisis for modern democratic civilisation. Everywhere where Bolshevism marches, it leaves behind dead cities, destroyed villages, incessant murder and starvation. Bolshevism has destroyed Russia and threatens to destroy the world. Bolshevist overtures for peace represent an endeavor, on the one hand, to gain a "breathing space," as Lenin once put it, and, on the other, to legalise the centers of their propaganda and their supporters in the countries which Bolshevism plans to conquer. Bolshevism and modern democracy can no more stay together than flame and water. If Bolshevism rules Russia it will rule the world. If the world would destroy Bolshevism it must destroy it immediately in Russia."

It was to the advantage of the outside world that the Russian people were opposed to Bolshevist tyranny, and the policy which we have constantly suggested to the Allied Governments and peoples was to support the Russian people in their struggle against Bolshevism. Unfortunately the support rendered by the Allies to the anti-Bolshevist movements in Russia was half-hearted and insufficient and lately the Allies have chosen still another policy, a policy which has resulted in the crisis we are witnessing today. This policy originated in certain French spheres which, instead of helping Russia and counting upon the continuation of the Franco-Russian friendship that gave such positive results in the recent past, decided to build up a buffer between Russia and Germany, from a greater Poland, a greater Rumania, the Ukraine and a number of small States, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

In accordance with this near-sighted plan, Poland was encouraged to open its unfortunate offensive against Russia and to present demands which could be formulated as follows: Dissatisfied with the eastern border of Poland along ethnographic lines, as established by the Peace Conference, Poland demanded nine additional "governments" (gubernias), intending to re-establish the eastern border of Poland as it existed before the First Partition, in 1772. Besides this, Poland demanded the right of temporary occupation of the Smolensk government, and among other things, that Russia should "indemnify Poland for the devastation of lands and industries caused by the overrunning of Poland by Russian armies since 1914."

The nine governments demanded by Poland, in addition to the territory granted by the Peace Conference, represent a territory equal in size to that of Germany, with a population more than 26,000,000. Of this population 67 percent are Russians, 28 percent are Lithuanians and Jews, and only 5 percent are Poles. Still more striking was the Polish demand that Russia should "indemnify Poland for the devastation of lands and industries caused by the overrunning of Poland by Russian armies since 1914." The Polish statesmen seemed to forget that the re-establishment of Poland as a united independent State was possible only through the allied victory the Russian armies that "overran" Poland since 1914 contributed more than their share.

In addition to the creation of a Greater Poland at the expense of Russia, the Polish statesmen pursued also another objective, and that is the creation of an independent Ukraine from territory belonging to Russia.

The effect of this endeavor to partition the living body of Russia was the reawakening of Russia's national spirit. The Bolsheviki, who by this time faced a grave internal crisis due to the thorough disorganisation of Russia's economic life brought about by the Bolshevist regime, took advantage of the situation, and appeared before the Russian people as the defenders of Russia's unity and integrity. Analysing the situation as it appeared two months ago, I wrote on May 29 last:

"Two phenomena in the Russian situation are attracting the world's attention at present. On the one hand, the Bolshevist regime in Russia is passing through a grave crisis, due to the fact that the Bolshevist experiments have almost entirely destroyed Russia's economic life. On the other hand, the Red army is making considerable progress in the struggle against the Poles and is also advancing successfully in the Caucasus and in Persia.

"These two phenomena, although seemingly contradictory, point to the fact that, while the Bolshevist regime is on the eve of a breakdown, the Russian people are alive, and, even under the utter disorganisation brought about by the Bolshevist rule, are capable of defending their dignity and their rights. The Russian people struggle against the Polish advance because they understand that this advance is not inspired by any desire on the part of the Polish people to safeguard themselves against the menace of Bolshevism. The Polish demand for nine Russian provinces (gubernias), in addition to the territory granted them by the Peace Conference, their demand for a Russian territory equal in size to that of Germany, is an unmasked desire to cut off a slice of the prostrated but still living body of Russia, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties through which the Russian people are passing at present."

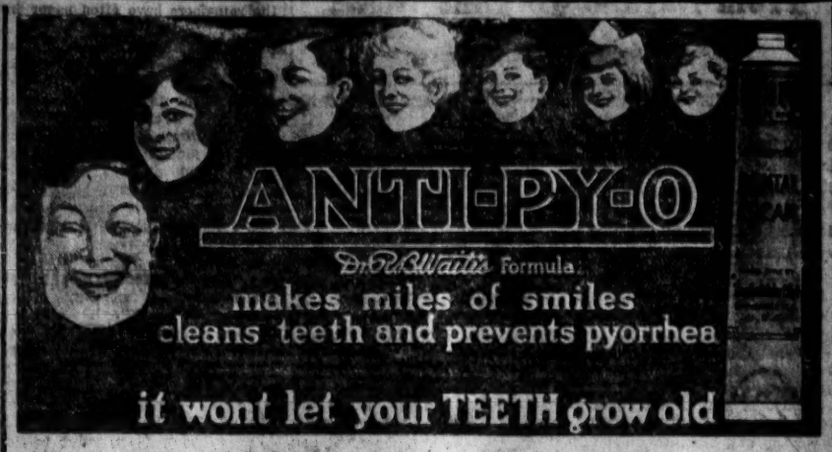
Russia lies prostrated—otherwise these Prussian-like experiments would not be possible. But she is still alive, and the success of the Red army, which is now built on the principle of universal service and therefore, to a certain degree, reflects the Russian national spirit, demonstrate this fact to the world. The people of Russia—although bled white by the three years of active participation in the war, which cost Russia 12,000,000 casualties, and exhausted by the additional two and a half years of revolution and civil strife—are still alive, and the Red army in its last successful movements reflects the deep indignation which the Russian people feel toward every one who tries to mutilate the body of Russia.

The present grave situation in Europe, with the Red army approaching Warsaw, with the great possibility that one by one the European States will be drowned by the stream of Bolshevist anarchy, is the logical and therefore the inevitable result of the unfortunate allied policy which, in the struggle against Bolshevism, antagonised the interests and the dignity of the Russian people, instead of making the Russian people an ally in the struggle of democratic civilisation against Bolshevism.

A dangerous crisis of European civilisation and the spread of Bolshevism throughout Europe is inevitable unless the allied Governments find in themselves the courage to reverse their policy toward Russia by proclaiming solemnly that while they struggle against the tyranny established by the Bolsheviki over the Russian people they count upon the Russian people as their ally in this struggle and guarantee the unity and integrity of Russia, within her former borders, with the exception of Poland and Finland, the independence of which the Russian people have themselves recognised in acts and declarations of their responsible representatives.

An unequivocal allied declaration along these lines would naturally bring about a change in the Polish policy toward Russia, a repudiation by Poland of her recent demands for Russian territory. The Poles must declare that while struggling against Bolshevism they do not struggle against Russia, and while defending Poland as an independent State they agree that its borders be established along the ethnographical lines, in accordance with the decision of the Peace Conference.

The time has come to recognise that neither peace nor stability is possible in Europe without the re-establishment of Russia as a strong, united, democratic State. A solemn declaration to that effect would deprive the Bolsheviki of the pose of defenders of Russia's national interests and dignity and would produce a new movement against Bolshevism within the borders of Russia, a movement that alone, with the necessary allied help, can destroy once for all the Bolshevist regime and its danger.



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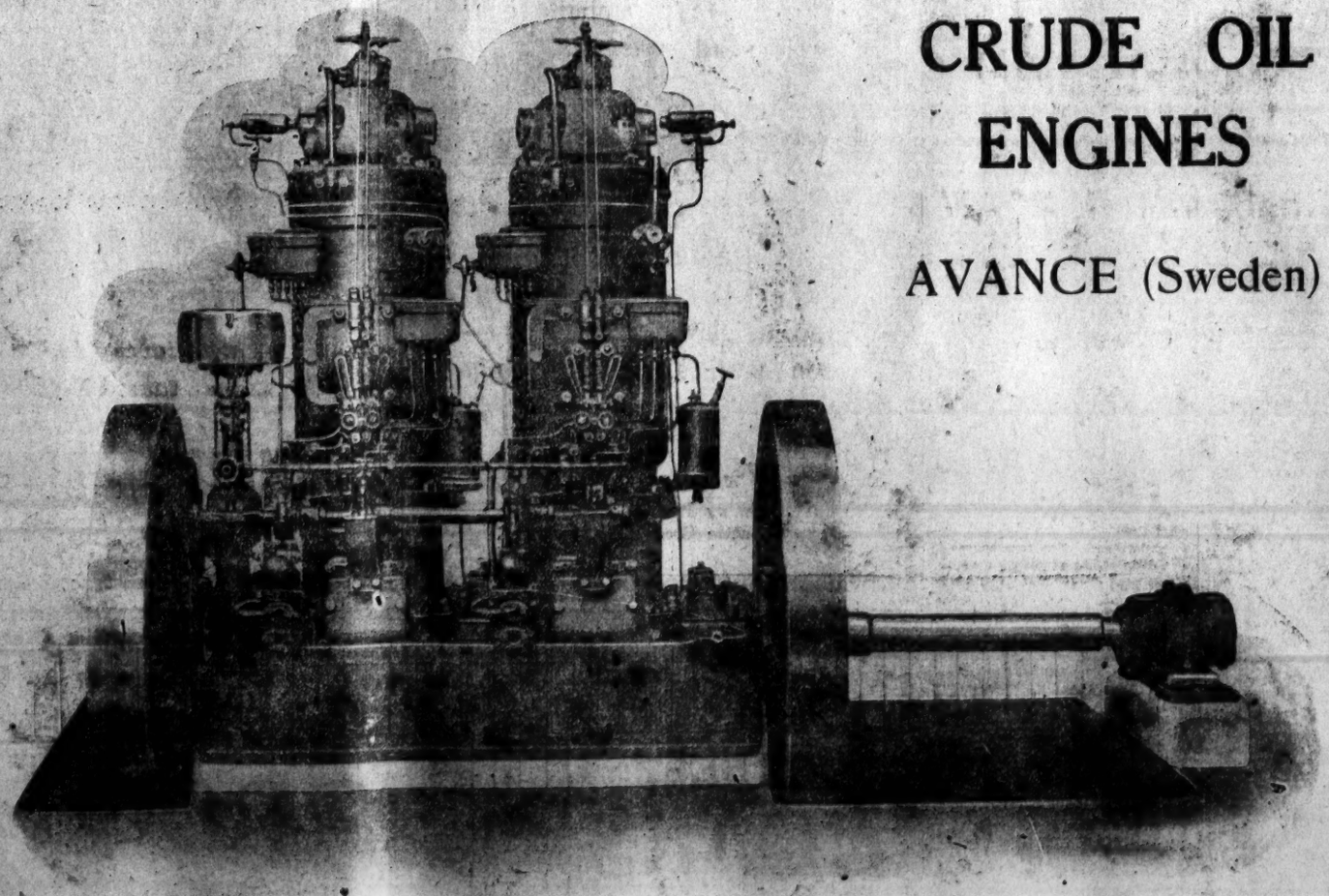

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From Nagano To Lake Nojiri

The Beauty Of Simplicity

BY CHARLES A. PARRY

A pleasant trip from Nagano is to Lake Nojiri, I was recommended to take train to Kashiwabara, 18 miles north, stop a day at Nojiri and from there walk to Togakusi, a picturesque temple to the south-west; next day return.ng south-ward and eastwards to Nagano.

The road to Nojiri runs through the village of Kashiwabara, then along a broad path through open woodland. I paused a moment to envy the energy of of some peasants, five in a row, men and women, in mushroom hats, bending double, standing up to the calf in wet mud, pulling up and replanting bundles of rice-shoots, and all talking at once at the top of their voices.

In one hour I reached the Lake and got a room at the Komatsuya, pleasantly situated on the shore. The lake, which is quite shallow gets its name, meaning "the end o the fields" from the low ricefield on its western side, which no doubt it formerly covered. It is frequently by ski-sliders, but is of little use for skating as there is too much snow. From a small stone pier, a boat may be taken to the little wooded island, Bentenjima, or round the lake.

HOLIDAY DISEASE

Two students of Waseda University, introduced themselves. They have been staying at the Komatsuya over a month, intend to stay a month more, and are suffering greatly from ennui—almost a matter of course with many people It is a fearful disease, for which there seems no radical cure, though there are many palliatives—beer, cigarettes, cakes, etc. None of these are particularly good; but they might have worse resources for instance, playing on the Japanese flute (tue). The fue seems to be the last resource of the empty-minded in this country; it is an instrument of torture which differs from the bagpipe in that by no amount of practice can anything resembling a tune be extracted from it. The youths freeze on to me in a vaccuously amiable way; and according to my custom, I extract what information I can from them. The meibutsu of the tiny hamlet it seems, is soba-rakugan; a light cake made of buckwheat-flour. That of Nagano city is anzu-yokan, a sort of paste made of apricots. What is the meibutsu of Tokio? I ask facetiously, but they answer quite seriously "Asakusa-nori," a very tasty seaweed, made into thin sheets and eaten toasted, dipped in soy or crumbled into soup, etc. The answer is, after all, reasonable for this seaweed is named after a district of Tokio in which its preparation has been a hereditary business for over a century, and is sold to the extent of about two million yen a year. I quote the story of a foreigner who, stopping at some little place in the mountains, was waited on by a plump, blooming geio with, it would seem, an unusual sense of humor. He asked: 'what is the meibutsu of this place?" and she replied, putting her finger on the tip of her nose. "Watakushi desu." This story actually makes one of the languid youths smile.

ENGLISH NOT NEEDED

I learn that the badge of Waseda University consists of the character: "Dai Gakko" (university) bordered with rice-ears, that of the Tokio Imperial University is the same minus the rice-ears. They make no attempt to speak English, saying that in their department (Electricity) English is not needed. "Are there any places with interesting traditions in this neighborhood?" I ask. "No, there are no places of any interest in this neighborhood." "Yet you are staying here two months; how is that?" This problem brings them to a mental impasse; apparently they cannot account for it. "How do you put in the time? Do you study?"—The idea is scouted with mild ridicule. I make use of them to translate a number of names on a couple of staff-maps; and when I am at a loss what further use to make of them, a deadly blank follows. To fill it they send for beer, and the discovery that I do not drink beer, seems to make matters worse. Presently the maid brings my meal; but they do not go; such people never consider they are intruding by staying at meal-times. The further discovery that I am a vegetarian moves one of them to ask: "Don't you find that not eating meat is bad for your body?" I reply, "I can't say I do, but I have been a vegetarian only 11 years," and he takes it quite gravely.

FAMOUS ROBBER

Since they cannot give me any local information, I give them a scrap of folk-lore picked up on the way from Kashiwabara. There is a steep hill named Chohanyama, on the way to Taguchi (the station beyond Kashiwabara) which used to be the retreat of Kumasaka Chohan, a famous robber of the Kamakura epoch. There is a village named Kumasaka after him; but he wasn't daimyo, only an ordinary robber. He had three famous followers; one was named Mirume (keen-sight; quick to find where the money was hidden) one was kera-hana (sharp-nose) and the third was terataro (quick to escape). The kera (mole-cricket) is a dingy insect which, when turned up, quickly evades observation on the soil it so much resembles.

After this I start various topics.

doors, plaster and frowzy matting. There are hardly any shoji; instead the rain-doors have often paper in the upper half or one-third, a testimony to the severity of the winter. The road is broad but too stony for jinrikisha, a gentle ascent all the way, running through a beautiful larch woodland with dark red-brown soil and then along a grassy mountain-slope. I rested and watched an ant dragging a dead bettle six times as bulky as itself, backward over ground which to a human being, would be similar to a dried-up lava-stream. Why are men so actively so feeble? partly because we eat so much? An azalea is very abundant with salmon-pink flowers each almost as large as a tiger-lily. The most prominent song-bird is one that sings "Tsuti did you-did-you-did-you?" with an annoying persistence and increasing emphasis on the "did." Silence, bird! it is not what I have done but what I am going to do that interests me.

Soon I met a carter leading a horse, who hailing me in a slightly boozy voice, said he had dropped his kimono (he meant his "hanten" the sort of tunic worn by outdoor workers) and asked if I had seen it. I replied that having come from the opposite direction, of course I had not. Ten minutes later I saw a coat of this kind hanging on a young spruce by the wayside with no human being in sight. This is a curious illustration of the muzziness produced by drink; and recalls the story of a party of Scotch travellers who, stopping outside a house on their return, called to the mistress: "Mrs. MacGregor, come and pick out your husband; the rest of us want to go home!"

THE SILENT INN

After losing about 20 minutes by going up a path to the right, a beautiful avenue of tall sugi and maples, but strident with the din of cicadas, which I found leads only to the Oku-no-in, or "remote shrine" of Togakushi, I reached the village itself soon after two. It consists mainly of inns all connected with the old Shinto temple, and much frequented during the mountain-climbing season, but at present quiet. I inquire my way to the chief inn, or rather boarding-house and am received by a tallish sedate-looking young man, the kuji (priest) who ushers me into an inner room, looking on a pretty garden, with pond rock-work and shortly thereafter vanishes, like a polite but perfectly indifferent ghost. I am the only visitor. A young woman brings tea and sweets, spreads her hands before her on the mats, bows down to them and vanishes. A young man brings a dressing-gown and obi and vanishes. Apparently no one will have any more to do with me than he can help. A pair of black and yellow wagtails flutter down to the pond and eye me with some concern (for which I feel obliged to them) but they likewise vanish.

But I have forgotten to give directions for a vegetarian meal. What is to be done? This is not a hotel. I clap my hands; I feel it is impudence; but I clap my hands. Of course no one answers. I venture as far as the kitchen. The kitchen-lady looks up, startled. I briefly state my requirements: "no fish, no meat; anything else will do." "Hai," says the kitchen-lady and bends down to her work again.

CLOSING FACTORIES

June 18—I left the Komatsuya, a commendable inn, at six, and returned to Kashiwabara. This village unprospercus though it looks, has three factories, all close to the railway-station—the Carbide Works, the Chemical Works and the Champagne Cider Factory. I visited the two former. The Carbide Factory has three blast furnaces, the musical drone of which is curiously penetrating. It does not sound very loud when one is only a few feet away; yet is clearly audible with the wind, at Nijiri, two and a half miles distant. The factory which was built last year employs 70 men, the average pay being Y1.50 for a 10 hours day. There are day and night shifts, and no holidays, a bonus being paid instead. The carbide is sold in coal-oil cans, weighing 50 pounds and is made in six grades. There is another smaller factory at Taguchi.

At the chemical works, built in 1917, the chief product is cholrate of potash; the price is now Y30 per 112 pounds, the output last year Y120,000. This factory had 80 workmen, but at present only 30, and is working at a loss. The average pay is one yen for a nine-hours' day. At Taguchi of three factories, only one (phosphorus) is now working; the others, carbide and zinc, have closed, the former temporarily, the latter finally.

POOR FARMHOUSES

Leaving the chemical works, I turned westward towards Togakuchi about 12 miles distant. The road runs between the mountain masses of Kurohime on the north and Lizuna on the south. North of Kurohime is Myokozan, formerly the retreat of another noted robber named Jiraiya. The brigand business seems to have flourished here; what there was to support it is hard to understand. The farmhouses in this district are miserably poor and dilapidated, closed up with rain-

Scenic Alps Mean Money To France

Paris, August 23.—Italy, "beyond the Alps" to Napoleon, lies within the Alps to the France of today.

This is not the geographical perversion it seems to be. The rich valleys beyond the mountains meant wealth to Bonaparte—the scenery and the water power of the Alpine barrier itself spells wealth to modern France.

The scenic value of the Alps has long brought riches to France. The growing exploitation of winter sports in the mountains is adding to the summer income. And now, short of coal, France is again turning to her mountains for aid. America developed her water power first and is now beginning to exploit her scenery. In France the reverse is true.

The glacial rivers which abound in the French Alps are being enslaved. Torrents are being brought in huge pipe lines down the sides of the mountains and even through them by tunnels until the traveller, amazed at the streams of water spurting out of solid rock, begins to wonder if Moses didn't lead the children of Israel through the French Alps instead of through Syria.

Already in the Usines Girod in Ugines the French have the only steel mill in Europe operated entirely by hydro-electric power. Factories for the making of acetylene and other products are scattered along the rivers. Only a beginning has been made, but that beginning is being followed up. "White coal," as the French term water power, bids fair to solve the fuel problem of France.

Drys Win Early Vote In Canadian Province

Referendum In New Brunswick Will Determine Status Of Wartime Prohibition

St. John, N. B., July 10.—The Province of New Brunswick, in a referendum today, voted to empower the Government to retain the present "bone dry" prohibition law passed during the war, and against introducing wine and beer licenses.

Three questions were on the ballot, as follows:

1. To retain the present "bone dry" prohibition law passed during the war, or,
2. To introduce wine and beer licenses or
3. To permit the sale of all spirituous liquors under license.

The campaign of the "wet" and "dry" forces, which closed last night, has been very bitter.

The vote in this city was in favor of retaining the wartime "bone dry" prohibition law by more than 1,300. The alternative to introduce wine and beer licenses was rejected by more than 600. Only one-half the registered voters went to the polls.

St. John County, with 22 out of 25 polls heard from, has gone dry by about 400, while the City of Fredericton has gone dry by less than 300, according to available returns.

The towns of Marysvill and Devon voted dry by heavy majorities. Madawaska County, French speaking district (Acadian), was reported wet but figures were not available early tonight.

Additional returns continued to show dry majorities.

Moncton City voted for a continuance of prohibition 2,250 to 1,270, and Moncton Parish voted dry 900 to 300.

The provision for wines and beers was defeated in both places.

Westmoreland County voted for prohibition by approximately 5,000 to 2,400, and incomplete returns indicated dry majorities in Carlton, Kings and Albert Counties.

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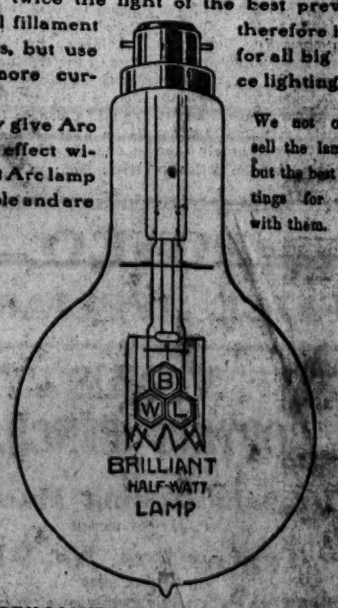

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Chinese-American Bank Is Opened At Hankow

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, September 5.—A branch of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce (Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) which was established by American and Chinese capitalists under a special charter granted by the Chinese Government in April, 1919, was formally opened on Monday, September 1.

The bank is located at 14 Sin Sang Road, the most busy street in the British Concession of Hankow. On account of difficulty in securing suitable site, the bank is temporarily housed in a small building, which nevertheless is good enough for the bank to start with. The present temporary quarters of the bank consist of three floors. The ground is entirely devoted to counters, general offices, managers' offices and vault. The vault is spacious, specially designed and constructed against fire and burglary. The first floor is occupied by the accounting department, while the second floor and roof garden are reserved for the managers as living quarters.

MANAGER WELL KNOWN

The manager of the Hankow branch is Mr. Ting Chih-lang who is a well known Chinese banker in town. For many years he was manager of the Bank of China at Chunking, Szechuen. Mr. Edga Volger, the assistant manager, who has recently arrived from New York, was formerly associated with the American Foreign Banking Corporation, 53 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Volger has been in the Orient for many years, and is thoroughly aquainted with conditions in the Far East.

Mr. James A. Thomas, the American vice president of the bank, came here from Tientsin especially to attend the opening of the Hankow branch. While here he spent most of his time in making the present temporary office of the Chinese-American Bank as attractive as possible.

The design and construction of the whole interior decoration and engineering works, including sanitary works, water supply and electric fittings, have been undertaken by the Pacific Trading Company, a Chinese engineering company in Hankow, under the cost-plus-fixed-fee system, which system of contracting, by the way, though so much practised in America, is a novelty in China. The whole building has been fitted up with flush closets, hot and cold water supply and a hot water heating system.

BUILDING DECORATED

On the occasion of its opening, the building, small as it is, was beautifully decorated both inside and outside. The frontage was hung with three sets of Chinese and American national flags, one in the middle and one on each side. This display of the rainbows and the stars and stripes adequately represented the spirit on which the Chinese-American bank was founded—the spirit of Chinese-American co-operation.

Inside the building, the three floors were decorated with beautiful Chinese scrolls of congratulations, which had been presented to the bank by the various Chinese business houses, organisations and officials in Wuchang and Hankow. Among the scrolls which were hung on the walls were found expressions of congratulations and good wishes.

Before the opening day, 1,300 invitations had been sent out to the Chinese and foreign communities in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. Of this more than 300 guests came from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on September 1, which was very satisfactory.

On entering, one saw large number of boxes containing lycee on the ground floor. But there were so many Chinese gentlemen acting as ushers that one was courteously led to the second floor where Mr. James A. Thomas and Mr. Ting Chih-lang were receiving guests in person.

AVOID FORMALITY

Mr. Thomas, the American Vice President, placed himself in a corner of the room, and offered his hand to every and any guest that came. One would think by the personality of Mr. Thomas that this venerable gentleman could do much in making this banking service efficient and in knitting closer together the friendship between China and America.

The opening reception was not of the ordinary type—meeting and speech making. There was absolutely no formal affair, but every one seemed to be happier without it. The reception was simple and of an at home type. Every guest was led to Mr. James A. Thomas and then to Mr. Ting Chih-lang, and had a handshake with each. After that he was entertained with all sorts of refreshments to suit his own taste.

Among those that came to present good wishes to the Bank were representatives of the governors of Wuchang, high officials, managers of foreign and Chinese firms and banks in Hankow, returned students, and many other Chinese and foreign organisations.

After concluding the opening reception in Hankow, Mr. Thomas hastened back to Tientsin by the early morning train the next day.

It Cost $6,403,343,481 To Run U.S. For Year

Washington, July 17.—The Government's ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, amounted to $6,403,343,481, according to a preliminary statement issued tonight by the Treasury.

Payments on the public debt amounted to $17,038,039,723, making the grand total for the period covered $23,441,383,204.

The War Department led in the ordinary expenditures, disbursing $1,610,587,380, with $1,036,672,157 charged to Federal control of railroads next. The Navy ranked second among departments, expending $736,021,456 and the Shipping Board third with $530,565,649.

Ordinary expenditures were heaviest in July, 1919, when $976,273,570 was spent, and lightest in February, when they totalled $295,457,432.

JUDGES CAN'T PICK BEST WORK OF ART

French Public Will Name Winner Of Grand Prix de Rome

Paris, July 24.—Unable to decide which is the most meritorious of forty entries for the Grand Prix de Rome, the jury has decided not to award the prize this year, leaving it to the public to express its appreciation of the painters' talents.

The second prize, however, will go to M. Beaume, a new artist who has shown initiative, but, according to the judges, little technique in his treatment of all allegorical subjects.

Heretofore competitors have had the subject for their competitive work provided for them, but this year they were allowed to choose from three suggestions. The first, three fishermen in the early morning; the second, the time worn tradition of the Good Samaritan, and the third the hackneyed subject of a rural festival.

Artists complain that this style has been so overworked that nothing remains to be portrayed. They are asking that the judges reopen the competition with a fourth subject—some battle scene which will enable demobilised artists to utilise the experience gained in their country's service.

France Takes Over American Wireless

Station Near Bordeaux Most Powerful In World

Paris, July 24.—The most powerful wireless station in the world has been completed by the French Government and will be opened shortly, sending official and commercial messages to the French colonies as well as to America. The station is known as the Lafayette Unit, and is located near Bordeaux. It was begun by the American army but was only half finished when the armistice was signed and the work ceased.

It is comprised of eight towers 800 feet high, each of which weigh [illegible] of 11,000 volts, produced by the use of powerful transformers, will make possible a constant communication with the United States through the Annapolis Government station. The antennae is twice as effective as those at Annapolis, permitting the sending out of Hertzian vibrations 23,000 yards long with a possible range of accurate reception of nearly 10,000 miles.

The new station will be worked in conjunction with the station at Lyons, giving France a dominating place in the development of commercial wireless.

Poiret Sets London Laughing Over Suit

London, July 17.—All London has been laughing over Paul Poiret's action to restrain one Alexander Fitzpatrick Nash from doing business under the name of Jules Poiret, Limited, in the exclusive Hanover Square neighborhood. Indeed, London is laughing, reminiscent of the quirks connected with the incident of Mrs. Asquith inviting friends to "tea, French fashion," at 10 Downing Street when her husband was premier before the war, for the tale was revived at length on the witness stand in the Poiret case this week, when incidentally, M. Poiret proved that he was able to take care of himself in the sallies with the opposing counsel and even in those with the Bench.

"Do you think that nobody but Paul Poiret knows elegance?" the counsel asked.

"Precisely," M. Poiret replied. "Because so many persons know it I have so many customers."

Half a dozen persons prominent in society and on the stage testified for M. Poiret. Among them were Mlle. Delysia, Mrs. Howe-Vere and Miss Faithful.

It looked as if M. Poiret was in a hole when the counsel, bringing out the expensiveness of his costumes, with many sallies made M. Poiret admit that he had not paid his income tax to England. However, the judge intervened with:

"Nobody does if they can help it."

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Water:	$1.50	$1.00	$ .80
Bottles (returnable)	1.00	.85	.75

Sample bottles gratis from our town office, 11 Ningpo Road.

For Out-ports:	cask of 4 doz. quarts	5 doz. pints	10 doz. splits
Water, incl. bottles and packing	$10.25	$10.50	$16.50

Bottles not returnable.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

11 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Factory: (always open for inspection) 134 North Szechuen Rd.

"THE BEAUTY" CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY

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Head Office: 49, Avenue Eward VII, Shanghai.

'Phone 1753 2538 Central.

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HAND-MADE LACE

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Best quality at Moderate Prices

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'Nuff Said!

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COMPLETE LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS carried in stock.

Generators Switchboards

Motors Transformers

Heating & Cooking Apparatus

Fifty kilowatt Turbo Generator Sets Complete with Boilers

All ready for immediate delivery

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE E. E. CORPN.

Phone C. 608. Nantung Bldg., 22 Kiukiang Road.

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(2)

WHY it is preferable to any other kind

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IT IS ECONOMICAL
IT IS CLEAN
IT IS HYGIENIC
IT IS SAFE
IT IS UP-TO-DATE

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showrooms: 36 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 283.

New Stocks in Shanghai

The phenomenal success of Resinol Soap as a Bath and Toilet adjunct, led to stocks being sold out quicker than anticipated.

Fortunately, further stocks are just landed and may be obtained from

ALL THE CHEMISTS AND DISPENSARIES IN SHANGHAI

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$580
Chartered	80
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$885 S.
North China	Tls. 158
Union of Canton..	Hk. 175 B.
Yangtsze	$24
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire...	$315
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	$285 S.
Indo-China Pref...	$18 B.
"Shell"	151/3
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18 B.
Oriental Cons.....	7/-
Raub	$1.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$140
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 121 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 25 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 157
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Land...	Ts. 64½ B.
Weihaiwei Land..	Ts. 3
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Ts. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Ts. 50
China Realty (pref)	Ts. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 855
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow...	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 217½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kungyik	Tls. 50
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 32½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 223
Green Island	H.$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18¾
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford...	$80 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United...	Tls. 0.70
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.65
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay .	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tehong	Tls. 14½ S.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¾
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	—
C. L. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cully Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 67 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 121

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 393

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, September 10.—Exchange quotations:

London	52.43
New York	14.55½
Belgium	106.50
Prague	11.25
Italy	55.00
Rumania	32.50
Switzerland	243.25
French War Loans:	
3 percent	55.20
4 percent 1917....	69.75
4 percent 1918....	70.45
5 percent	85.80
5 percent 1920....	101.55

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 11, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/10=Tls. 3.43
@ exch. 73=Mex. $4.70
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 103½=Tls. 96.62
@ exch. 73=Mex. 132.36
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.7
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 228
Bar Silver 998 touch Tls. 110.90
Copper Cash .. per tael 191.300
Native Interest .....Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... —
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 52.32½
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.53

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/10
London	Demand 5/10¼
India	T.T. 311
Paris	T.T. 1530
Paris	Demand 1533
New York	T.T. 103¼
New York	Demand 103½
Hongkong	T.T. 71
Japan	T.T. 48¾
Batavia	T.T. 313½
Singapore	T.T. 39½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates
(All Nominal)

London	Demand 6/0
London ....4 m/s.	Cdts. 6/2
London ....4 m/s.	Docy. 6/2½
London ....6 m/s.	Cdts. 6/3¼
London ....6 m/s.	Docy. 6/3¾
Paris	4 m/s. 1630
New York ..	o/d. Docy. 106¼
New York	4 m/s. 110¼

Tourists' Exchange

Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 6/—= Sh. Tls. 33.33
G.$50 @ exch. 160¼= Sh. Tls. 47.05
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1580= Sh. Tls. 15.82
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,900 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 .... =Mex. $3.54

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 19,000 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $0.72

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.40
„	100	New „	$0.70
Selling:	100	Old „	$1.50
„	100	New „	$0.80

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls.	3.07	@ 5/10¼	£1
„	0.87	@ 103¾	G.$1
„	1	@ 1503	Fr. 16.74
„	1	@ 49	Yen 2.27
„	1	@ 305	Rus. 3.40
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.56
„	1	@ —	Roubles. —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 11, 1920
UNOFFICIAL
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.75

THE man who would forge to the front in this competitive age must be a man of prompt and determined decision. Like Caesar, he must burn his ships behind him, and make retreat forever impossible. Prompt decision and sublime audacity have carried many a successful man over perilous crises where deliberation would have been ruin. Are you still undecided about WIDLER'S MUSK, if so it won't be for long. Forget all the other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK, the MUSK that will eventually predominate. Send Chinese Postal Money Orders for $300 to MR. ELLY WIDLER, TATSIENLU, SZECHUEN PROVINCE, and he will mail you a sample of one pound of WIDLER'S MUSK. Tel. Widler-Tatsienlu. Bentleys Code.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 11, 1920

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 28.50 September
„ 28.70 October
„ 29.10 November

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.80 September
„ 7.70 October
„ 7.90 November

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 22.80 September
„ 22.80 October
„ 22.70 November

Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 156.00 September
„ 155.00 October

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 163.00 November
„ 162.00 December

Share Market

In their report dated September 10, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

The share market continues dull and a further decline in quotations generally is noticeable. There is little prospect of business on the Stock Exchange improving until Settlement Accounts, due on the 24th inst., have been arranged.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, September 11, 1920

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
$19.70 September
$20.20 October

Han-Yeh-Ping
$30.60 October

Che-Kiang Industrial Bank
$140.00 September

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.
$56.80 September
$58.80 October

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 159.50 September
„ 159.70 October
„ 158.70 November

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 28.20 October
„ 28.10 November
„ 28.10 December
„ 28.30 January

Bean Oil for Standard Kee-Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai
Tls. 9.85 October
„ 9.90 November

Honan Bean
Tls. 2.93 November

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TIENTSIN

Cable Address
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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated September 10:

Meanwhile inquiry from all quarters is conspicuous by its absence, and we have nothing to record.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, September 10.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, September 10:

Rice cleaned (Saigon)	185
Green peas (Japan)	150
Potato starch	130
Le Havre, September 9:	
Cotton, First quality	580
„ Second quality	573
„ Third quality	565
Lyons, September 10:	
Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	250
Italy	260
Syria	225
Japan	230
China	259
Canton	200

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COMBINED STAIN & VARNISH

STAINS AND VARNISHES AT ONE OPERATION

HARDWEARING AND DURABLE for FLOORS, SHELVES, WAINSCOTING and all kinds of woodwork where a stained and glossy finish is desired—Stocked in:

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"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED

BERNESE ALPS MILK
"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

says the committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China.

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LET US FIT YOU

with a pair of these comfortable, beautiful and dainty glasses.

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Chinese Optical Company
P.352 Nanking Road

CHANG FOONG FLOUR

"Field Gun" Brand
Equal to the Best Imported Flour.

Our Flour is milled from the finest quality Chinese Wheat, and is of the highest grade. Our daily output is about 15,000 bags.

Our Flour is highly recommended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.

We solicit your inquiries and patronage: the former will have our immediate attention.

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Special Designs. One to three tiers. Particular attention given to Outport Orders and sent carefully packed.
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Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

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Pale Pilsen Beer

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All art-lovers, should not fail to see our wonderful collection: The best and largest in China.

Comprising an exhibition of every description of Chinese curios.

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Every article is guaranteed to be the product of the period stated.

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Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

O.V.B. The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

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A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel, at Moderate Rates

Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

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Western Union Telegraphic Code, Universal Edition	30.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, New Edition	20.00
Webster's New International Dictionary, For 1920 Edition	13.50

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES in China for men with electrical engineering training. Increasing demand for men qualified to supervise electrical installations. We teach entire profession from first lesson in mathematics. Ask us for Catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

WANTED, an American or British young lady teacher by a Chinese school, two hours a day, forty dollars per month. Apply to Box 570, THE CHINA PRESS.
32034 S. 16

WANTED, by large American firm experienced steno-typist with knowledge of filing. Full particulars to Box 600, THE CHINA PRESS.
32076 S. 15

WANTED, experienced foreign saleswoman, American preferred, to take charge of sales in a Nanking Road Novelty Shop. Kindly state experience and salary expected in first letter. Apply to Box 581, THE CHINA PRESS.
32049 S. 12

WANTED, assistant for office; typing, etc. Apply to Box 580, THE CHINA PRESS.
32046 S. 14

WANTED, young man, foreign, for filing and general office work. In reply, please state age, experience (briefly), nationality, and salary expected. Address to Box 578, THE CHINA PRESS.
32043 S. 14

EXPORT compradore wanted by newly established American firm. One with experience and capable of making cash deposit and handling large business. Others need not reply. Address to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.
32032 S. 14

WANTED, a first-class Chinese interpreter for a well-known firm of lawyers. Must have practised at the Mixed Court. High salary to the right man. Apply to Box 562, THE CHINA PRESS.
32015 S. 16

WANTED, competent insurance compradore by large American concern. Apply to Box 509, THE CHINA PRESS.
31934 S. 12

WANTED, a competent stenographer by an established American import and export firm. Reply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.
31900 S. 12

WANTED immediately by an American firm, a Portuguese or Eurasian bookkeeper; one with experience and capable of taking charge of set of books. Reply, stating terms, experience, etc., to Box 541, THE CHINA PRESS.
31985 S. 15

LEARN STENOGRAPHY: Many leaders in industry began work as stenographers. Stenography many times a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for well-paid position in your own home. Write for information. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTNER wanted. Enterprising and energetic Chinese gentleman, with good connections, is in possession of a sound money-making proposition. Would like to enlist the services of a reliable, capable and energetic foreigner of good business standing. (British or American preferred), with a view to entering into partnership. Small capital essential. Splendid opportunity for the right man. Only those who mean business need apply to Box 563, THE CHINA PRESS.
32016 S. 12

PARTNER REQUIRED to extend and enlarge an Export business in modern Chinese artistic wares and antiques. Advertiser has had long experience and thorough knowledge in all classes of Chinese art. A most congenial and lucrative occupation for one artistically inclined. Also willing to join a firm to take charge and work up such a department. Apply to Box 546, THE CHINA PRESS.
31992 S. 15

WANTED to loan or invest U.S. $1,000. Inquire to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS.
31926 S. 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG man, American, wishes board and room in mess or private American home. Willing to share. Apply to Box 594, THE CHINA PRESS.
32073 S. 12

WANTED, apartment or rooms, with board, by American couple. Central location preferred. To be ready within two months. Apply to Box 588, THE CHINA PRESS.
32066 S. 12

WANTED, board-residence by a bachelor. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 591, THE CHINA PRESS.
32069 S. 14

WANTED. Married couple, no children, would like bedroom, sitting-room and board in refined American private family, about October 1st. Apply to Box 577, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MAXWELL Limousine for sale. In perfect mechanical condition. Tls. 750 for cash. Apply to Box 555, THE CHINA PRESS.
32002

MOTOR car for sale: Ford town car, slightly used, paint and motor like new, special fenders. Can use open or closed, carries six passengers. Apply to Box 513, THE CHINA PRESS.
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KLINE car, open touring model. In good condition and excellent running order. Trial by appointment. Price Tls. 500. Apply to Box 556, THE CHINA PRESS.
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Gande, Price & Co., Agents

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on September 17, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

31656

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

Asbestos

All Szechwan Asbestos originates in the close vicinity of Tatsienlu. If you are interested send Chinese Postal Money Order for ten dollars to Mr. Elly Widler, Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, and he will mail you a standard sample with full particulars.

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 295.

Resumption of Through Express Service (194/38).

COMMENCING on and from 6th September, 1920, our Express Train Service Nos. 1 and 2 running between Tientsin East and Pukow will be resumed under the regulations hitherto enforced.

The public is hereby respectfully requested to note the following:

(1) No. 1 down Express will leave Tientsin East at 11.30 a.m. daily arriving Pukow at 1 p.m, the following day effecting connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line No. 14 Express.

(2) No. 2 up Express will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. daily, arriving Tientsin Central at 4.15 p.m. the following day, effecting connection with the Peking-Mukden Line No. 4 Mail Train.

(3) The following are the booking stations for the Express Trains:

Tientsin-East,	Tientsin-Central,	Tientsin-West,
Tsangchow,	Potouchen,	Techow,
Tsinanfu,	Taianfu,	Yenchowfu,
Tenghsien,	Chufou (flag to stop only)	Lincheng,
Hsuchowfu,	Pengpu,	Mingkwong,
Chuchow,	Tungko (flag to stop only)	Pukow,
Hsiakwan.		

(4) Passengers travelling on the Express Train will be required to hold besides ordinary train tickets, Express Extra Tickets according to the class of tickets they hold and sleeping berth tickets if sleeping accommodation is required.

(5) Each first class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two third class tickets for servants, and each second class passenger not more than one.
Servants are required to hold express extra tickets besides ordinary train tickets.

(6) Owing to the limited 3rd class accommodations only through 3rd class passengers will be booked on the Express Trains, and in addition to the ordinary train tickets they are required to hold Express Extra Tickets.

(7) Holders of Through and Return Tourist Tickets, travelling by the Express Trains will be required to hold in addition, Express Extra Tickets.

(8) Holders of Free Passes and reduced rate tickets are not permitted to travel on the Express Trains. If any one holding free pass or reduced rate tickets is found travelling on the Express Trains, same will be considered as travelling without a ticket and will be excessed and fined according to existing regulations.

(9) Detailed Time Table will be posted at the various stations.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 2nd September, 1920. 31974

SHANGHAI HIRE GARAGE

No. 847 Avenue Edward VII
Tel. No. C. 5272

Our motor hire service charges are as follows: Per hour $4 and $3 or a minimum charge of $1 and $1.50 per single trip.
Cars for contract.
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Well-furnished rooms, with good private bathrooms and wide private verandahs, to let with board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-Hai-Wei. Houses stand next to Main-land Golf Course, and have good bathing beach and tennis court. Apply Mrs. Niven, Wei-Hai-Wei.
31554

Dr. James Yuking,

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

78 Nanking Road.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.

Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 3A Miller Road,
Tel. N. 3961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Urethroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. D. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
31785

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.

Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.

Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.
Tel. C. 338 30851

An excellent American player piano, with 35 rolls of music, for sale. Practically new and suitable for home or dancing halls. All to go at Tls. 600. Owner leaving Shanghai. For inspection, please apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY
39 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

NOTICE

THOM SHING

Gentlemen's Tailor and Outfitter

Will Remove
On September 12th
from
8A Broadway to
No. G20 Tiendong Road

(Behind Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkew Branch).

Dah Shing Garage

Tiendong Road
(Corner of Seward Rd., Hongkew)
Tel. North 2276

Nice comfortable cars at your service. Monthly hire for office hours $60.

Tariff: 1st class, $4 per hour
2nd class, $3 per hour
¼ hour for $1.
Also repairing of Ford Cars, etc.
32014

Dingle's New Map of China Is Now Ready . . . .

In English and Chinese throughout. All styles—roll, folded and in sections. Over 10,000 names. Complete record of productions. Tls. 20 complete

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment

No. 6 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 3071

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.

15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 786
27310

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks

and

Regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.

No. 291 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)
28195

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis, esteo-periostitis, necrose of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.
31786

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.

Specialist in Eye Diseases

Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.

Hours 9—12 2—5

15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
(American Oriental Bank Building)
Third Floor—Take Elevator.
30643

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel

134 HINZA ROAD

Telephone West 1787

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.
27748

New French Government Loan 6%

The Banque de L'Indo-Chine beg to inform the public that a new French Government Loan will be issued from 20th October to 30th November 1920.

Subscriptions will be received from this day at the following conditions:

Interest: 6 francs per 100 francs capital (Perpetual).

Price of issue: 100 francs, payable in full on the date of subscription.

Bons de la Defense Nationale; Bons du Tresor; Obligations de la Defense Nationale and Rente Amortissable 3 1/2 %, will be received in payment.

The following will also be accepted in payment, but only up to one half of the amount subscribed for: Rente Francaise 5% 1915, 1916 and 1920; 4% 1917 and 1918.

The best conditions of exchange will be granted by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
31823

S.S. "West Mahomet" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship-damaged cargo ex S.S. "WEST MAHOMET" will be held at the China Merchants' LOWER Wharf on Friday, September 17th, at 9 a.m. Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
The Admiral Line, Agents.
32048

THE ADMIRAL LINE

S.S. "MONTAGUE" from Portland, Ore

Shanghai cargo ex this steamer has come forward from Kobe per S.S. "WEST MAHOMET," now discharging at China Merchants' LOWER WHARF.

R. W. BRUCE,
Agent.
53, Szechuen Road.
32024

NOTICE

Mr. E. A. LAVER is no longer connected with this firm

A. F. Thane & Co.

SHANGHAI
32022

China Lace Guild

96 Szechuen Road

Filet, Irish, Venetian Point Lace and Embroidery manufacture and export

31340

Announcement

THE BROADWAY BUTCHERY

NOW OPEN

Same has been renovated and is under Sanitary inspection by the Municipal Health Department.

Fresh meats supplied and fresh sausages manufactured daily.

Pass books with prices on application. Special rates to Hotels, Clubs and Steamers.

No. 1106 Broadway
31480

CHUNG HSING COAL

For Best Terms and Reliable Services

Please Apply:

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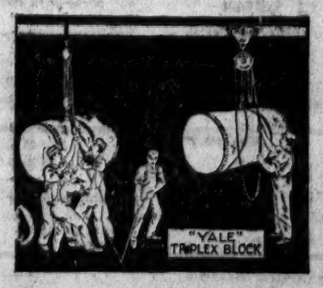
LIANG MAO TRADING CO., LTD.

9, Ningpo Road

TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 1397
31913

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side



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For prices and particulars, apply to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B, Kiangse Road,

Sole Agents in North China

SARDINES

IN OIL and IN TOMATO

ANCHOVIES IN OIL,

of the BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURERS

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

16 Nanking Road. Entrance in Szechuen Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Singapore
Cawnpore	Madras	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Tientsin
Cebu	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Colombo	Peking	Taiping
Delhi	Penang	New York
Haiphong	Puket	Yokohama
Hankow		
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Fcs.
Subscribed Capital .72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabca."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Evans.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	20,000,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
B. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,808,898.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
17 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.09

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	Philippine Islands
Sanchez	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	Straits Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling U .S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINLUSBANK," Shanghai

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK CITY 35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST SHANGHAI (Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business trausacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, "BANKASIA"

Shanghai Telephone Central 1325.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 2 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN "HOW TO SAVE"

By depositing money regularly with this Bank, you are teaching your children the habit of saving. When they are twenty years old, they will find it a great help. The following table shows handsome totals that a monthly deposit of $3 will grow into:—

Age	Amount	Age	Amount
1	$ 37.17	11	$ 710.54
2	76.88	12	821.12
3	119.98	13	943.09
4	167.53	14	1,077.66
5	220.72	15	1,226.05
6	280.44	16	1,389.58
7	348.72	17	1,569.91
8	427.73	18	1,768.70
9	519.10	19	1,987.74
10	610.17	20	2,229.29

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. Szechuen Road.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Rubber Outputs

	July	August
Alma	30,000	30,900
Amherst	1,312	—
Anglo-Dutch	73,000	24,000
Anglo-Java	194,000	126,200
Ayer Tawah	36,613	31,172
Batu Anam	36,613	22,159
Bukit Toh Alang	27,216	27,355
Bute	21,000	19,000
Chempedak	14,200	14,700
Chemor	31,361	31,011
Cheng	14,521	12,175
Consolidated	65,732	63,270
Dominion	31,326	30,809
Gula Kalumpong	147,000	140,000
Java Consolidated	75,100	58,000
Kamunting	28,588	28,454
Kapala	13,655	12,555
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	12,000	10,340
Kota Bahroe	43,360	47,208
Kroewoek	39,000	25,000
Langkat	79,685	77,970
Padang	24,000	23,500
Permata	5,824	—
Pengkalan	—	—
Repah	15,000	19,000
Samagaga	—	—
Semambu	22,000	16,400
Senawang	18,851	21,908
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,753	12,128
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,700	15,400
Shanghai-Pahang	21,967	15,784
Shanghai-Klebang	13,536	14,144
Shanghai-Sumatra	62,000	56,000
Sua Mahggis	—	—
Sungala	9,113	8,132
Sungei Duri	32,061	31,355
Taiping	9,750	—
Tanah Merah	31,500	31,000
Tebong	75,000	78,000
Ulobri	4,736	4,128
Ziangbe	52,000	42,800

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Shabonee ..... Aug. 14
Venezuela ..... Aug. 15
West Niger ..... Aug. 15
Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 16
Nanking ..... Aug. 26
Nile ..... Aug. 31
Tamaha ..... Sept. 2
Durango ..... Sep. 6
Imaly ..... Sept. 8
West Inskip ..... Sept. 9
Shinyo Maru ..... Sept. 9
West Caddoa ..... Sept. 9
For Seattle
Kashima Maru ..... Aug. 24
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 1
For Portland, Or.
West Keats ..... Aug. 26
Waban ..... Aug. 26
For Los Angeles
West Hika ..... Sep. 6
For Baltimore
Greenland ..... Aug. 14
For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Aug. 21
Empress of Russia ..... Aug. 28
Grect Dollar ..... Sept. 10
M. S. Dollar ..... Sept. 11
For New York
Birmingham City ..... Sept. 8
For London etc.
Oanfa ..... Aug. 12
Lahore ..... Aug. 13
Kalyan ..... Aug. 16
West Campgaw ..... Aug. 17
Prometheus ..... Aug. 18
Plassy ..... Aug. 22
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 22
Glenamoy ..... Aug. 23
Protesilaus ..... Aug. 27
Kaga Maru ..... Sep. 6
Achilles ..... Sept. 10
Jeypore ..... Sept. 11
For Liverpool
Alcinous ..... Aug. 13
Polyphemus ..... Aug. 19
Kanagawa Maru ..... Aug. 20
Bellerophon ..... Aug. 21
Cyclops ..... Sept. 9
For Hamburg
Durban Maru ..... Aug. 19
Alps Maru ..... Sept. 9
For Copenhagen
Saucon ..... Aug. 16
For Marseilles
Amazone ..... Aug. 17
Andre Lebon ..... Sept. 17
For Trieste
Innsbruck ..... Aug. 31
For Calcutta
Tanda ..... Sept. 9
For Port Said
West Hesseltine ..... Aug. 29
For Bombay
Dunera ..... Aug. 19
For Java
Tjikini ..... Aug. 15

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

MARRIED TO SAVE WOMAN FROM REDS

British Professor in Petrograd Gave His Nationality To Admiral's Widow

Paris, July 17.—Stranger than any fiction is the recital of the difficulties experienced by Mme. Makaroff, widow of a famous Russian Admiral, who in order to escape the Bolsheviki wedded a British professor merely to assume his nationality.

Mme. Makaroff has reached France at last and is sheltered by friends, while her legal husband, true to his word, has returned to his English home with his altruistic marriage considered a closed incident between them.

According to Mme. Makaroff's recital, when news came to Petrograd that Britons would be allowed to leave Russia she sought out Prof. Russell of his Berlitz School there and proposed that they be married, with the assurance that the ceremony would be considered pure fiction. The marriage was celebrated by a woman justice of the peace after numerous difficulties regarding Mme. Makaroff's property, which the Bolsheviki had confiscated, and the couple were permitted to leave Petrograd for Finland.

When they reached the frontier disease was discovered in their party and all of them were placed in quarantine, married couples being placed together. Mr. Russell gave the only bed placed at their disposal to his companion for four days and nights, obtaining only a few minutes' sleep at a time while sitting beside her guarding her slumbers.

While in quarantine they were able to send a message to the president of the British Red Cross Society, who, astonished at their romantic narrative, obtained permission for Mme. Makaroff to leave Finland on the first British cruiser to leave a Finnish port for England. Mr. Russell accompanied her as far as London. However, they stopped for a few days in Denmark, where Mme. Makaroff's recital of her escape from Russia moved the Queen mother alternately to tears and daughter. Mme. Makaroff does not intend to return to Russia until the Soviet regime is overthrown.

ALBANIANS WANT AMERICAN OLIVES

Tirana, Albania, August 23.—Albania, where every hillside is thick with olives, wants to import its olives from America. The demand for the American product has grown up since the Americans reached the country and introduced, for the first time, the bottled green olive as a table delicacy.

The Albanian never dreamed of preserving and eating green olives until the Red Cross workers imported a few cases of the fruit, as prepared in America, for their personal consumption and invited their native friends to taste the unfamiliar dainties. Up to that time the people of the country picked their olives only when they were ripe and black and preserved them in strong brine, which robbed them of all their piquant flavor. The fruit was sold by weight from open vats, which stand beside the doorways of the small shopkeepers, collecting all the dust raised by the passing traffic in the grimy streets.

Those Albanians who have been favored with a taste of the plump green olives imported from the United States have unanimously declared that the brine-soaked product of their own country cannot compare with the American fruit and that the Albanian market is wide open for green olives preserved by modern methods.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Wuhu: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lupson; for Kiukiang: Miss A. Bowing; for Hankow: Mrs. Carr, Miss A. Thogersen, Messrs. R. Johansen, R. T. Williams.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtao: Mr. J. Webster, Mrs. R. H. Watson and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. San, Miss Sun and child, Messrs. Davis, C. D. Smith, S. H. Loh.

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Delacroix, Mrs. S. and Miss E. Tansant, Mrs. and Miss Piry, Mrs. T. R. Clarke, Misses N. Rector, Lintunen, F. Kotzkina, Yeu Suen, R. Duval, Wou Nen-pau, Tchsou Nien-veng, Tchang Keiq-hsiuen, Tsang Pie, C. Casella, Tien Kene-fang, Li Si-Tshe, Hon. Mr. Palnieve, Ct. Carnet, Rev. Fathers G. Gibert, A. Tsengteloh, de Deiger, Mr. and Mrs. Pan Tchi-tchung, Mrs. Hoy Kao, Mr. and Mrs. Trambouze and child, Mr. and Mrs. Yeu, Mr. and Mrs. Vittori and child, Mr. and Mrs. Demont, Mrs. Geure, Messrs. Borel, Lou Kao, P. P. Decas, Gustave Hamin, de Beauchaine, A. S. Christensen, L. Ritte, J. P. Ferrer, E. W. Scovell, J. Faber, Hwang Yi, E. de Bris, Chang Ling, Thuin Li-Lynn, Chen Kuan-tcheng, Yeu Renze, Yeu Renze, Yeu Fouze, D. Samtamaria, Ly Kuan-han, Rombauts, Seng Chow-fong, S. Vittori, Wang Fuh-kwei, Chieu Hsu-chi, Chaw Huo-tao, Lu Tsi-kang, Tchang Kien-kui, Ou Ping-tchung, Oubriot, J. Carrere, E. Plouhinec, Michat, Gralowski, Vuillemet, A. Duboseq, L. Lorcy, C. Kieffert, Bourrean, Foucher, Tigeloff, Martinoff, Moroseff, Nickloff, Haidorkine, Namasi, Szanzi; for Singapore: Misses Tan Tee-leang, Wang Ai, Cheng Jo-len, Chang Nan-yin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rangel and child, Mrs. F. Pereira, Messrs. Tan Kin-sam, Lauw Seng-tjoen, J. H. Wichers, P. Wagmesster, Ting Ming-chien, Ting Hai-foong; for Saigon: Comdt. Peri, Mrs. M. Amalric, Miss Lea Belette, Messrs. V. Gaia, L. Fuynel; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Raynuad, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowes Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stolanonitch and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kan Ying-poo, Mrs. Kan Yok-kai, and child, Capt. I. Siqueland, Mr. and Mrs. Chen Liu-pak, Misses Chen, A. Hunneman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wong, Messrs. J. Dewar, H. J. Koch, Kan Kun-sak, C. K. Fang, J. S. Gubbay, F. B. Yen, J. W. Stehlin, F. X. Lopes, J. B. Bradley, R. E. de Lay, C. Ricou, N. J. Perrin, Chao, Kuo-lian, Chao Kuo-huan, Huang Tien-tsun, Cheu Ching-yu. P. Wong, Chi Chong, ze, Liang Tse-kao, P. E. Huber, Ang Saen-tjiang, Tjin Liong.

Passengers Arrived

Per I-C. s.s. Koonshing from Chefoo: Mstr. Fabian, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pitt and 3 children, Mrs. Hill and 3 children, Mrs. Halverson, Mrs. Nicoll, Messrs. S. Smith, Ibeves, Rowe, Bland; from Weihaiwei: Mrs. Chalmers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Butland.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong: Mr. Galloway.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Janrauski, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Grant and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Margan.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mrs. M. Throops and 3 children, Messrs. R. W. Shoemaker, A. P. Creasy, E. S. Potter, M. Grant, P. H. Cobbs; from Tungchow: Mr. Kuahteu.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean from Tsingtao: Dr. and Mrs. Morris and 4 children, Dr. and Mrs. Sherdrikoff and child.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from Hongkong: Misses F. Solomon, E. Wilson, S. Y. Wong, Mrs. F. W. Van Buskirk and daughter, Messrs. R. L. Lowman, L. G. Larsen, P. A. Murray, P. H. Savary, J. Oram Sheppard, G. Wilhlem, Chua Liam-hee.

Passengers Departing

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. O'Brien, Mrs. P. B. Kyne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Q. Hall, Misses C. S. Wong, O. Burneer, Mrs. W. C. Wiffen, Mrs. K. S. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. S. R. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Simon, Messrs. J. H. Free, G. W. Plumlee, K. Elliott, E. L. Munoz, H. W. Weir, E. L. Phillips, G. W. Leesnitzer; for Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Snyder; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Riggs, Mr. L. Van Norden.

Vessels Due

Chenan, *Hongkong*	Sep.	16
Chihli, *Hankow*	Sep.	13
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	15
China, *San Francisco*	Sep.	15
Chekiang, *Titntsin*	Sep.	18
Chungking, *Hankow*	Sep.	17
Colombia, *San Francisco*	Sep.	17
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Sep.	12
E. of Japan, *Hongkong*	Sep.	17
Esang, *Hongkong*	Sep.	13
Feiching, *Foochow*	Sep.	14
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Sep.	12
Fushimi Maru, *Hongkong*	Sep.	14
Hanasaki Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	15
Hangsang, *Hongkong*	Sep.	13
Hopsang, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	12
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Sep.	12
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Sep.	20
Katori Maru, *Seattle*	Sep.	17
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Sep.	13
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Sep.	18
Kianghsin *Hankow*	Sep.	14
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Sep.	14
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Sep.	17
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Sep.	12
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	Sep.	14
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	16
Luenho, *Hankow*	Sep.	18
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Sep.	19
Nganking, *Hankow*	Sep.	12
Omi Maru *Japan*	Sep.	12
Poyany, *Hankow*	Sep.	18
Radja, *Hamburg*	Sep.	20
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Sep.	13
Shengking, *Hankow*	Sep.	15
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Sep.	19
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Sep.	20
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	19
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Sep.	18
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Sep.	13
Tatung, *Hankow*	Sep.	16
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	12
Tuugchow, *Tientsin*	Sep.	15
Waishing, *Hankow*	Sep.	20
Wosang, *Hankow*	Sep.	15
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Sep.	20
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	19
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	16

Amusements

Some Wild Doings !!!
Something Unusual !!!
TONIGHT
at the
ST. GEORGE'S
Open Air Cinema, 217 Bubbling Well Road.

It's All About a Society Debutante
The funniest, friskiest deb that "ever came out," for she debuted to the tune of a smoking 45 and a twirling lasso.

FUN! SPEED! THRILLS!
Say, you never saw anything like it before!
See this Goldwyn's Powerful Presentation
with
MABEL NORMAND
in
"PINTO"
It's the snappiest, funniest picture of her career.
DON'T MISS SEEING IT !!!

Towa Cinema
No. 4 Woochang Road
PROGRAMME for TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
1. COMEDY
2. JAPANESE SCHOOL Athletic Sports
3. SEVERO TRELLI Drama in 2 Parts
INTERVAL
4. JAPANESE DRAMA In 4 Parts

Amusements

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road
(THE HOUSE FOR SERIALS)
Sunday Matinee and Evening
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
5th and 6th Episodes.
and
"ELMO THE MIGHTY"
9th and 10th Episodes.
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
is the best Serial for Stunts, Thrills, and Sensational Fighting yet seen.
Commencing from Monday next
"The Adventures of Maciste"
Serial in 24 Parts.
Showing first Four Parts.
Most Comical Detective Serial, Featuring Maciste, the Italian Strong Man.
Stalls 20 Cents. Dress Circle 30 Cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE
FAREWELL SEASON
DANIEL T. FRAWLEY
AND
HIS ENTIRE COMPANY
Monday, 13th. "THE BRAT"
Tuesday, 14th. "POLLY WITH A PAST"
Wednesday, 15th. "THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR"
Thursday, 16th. "TURN TO THE RIGHT"
Friday, 17th. "PAID IN FULL"
Saturday, 18th. "MAN WHO CAME BACK"
BOX PLANS OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S
Monday, 6th Sept. Prices As Usual
31880

The Trocadero
14 Astor Road
Cool • Clean • Comfortable
"Cool" doesn't express it—it's the Coolest Café in town. Good things to eat and drink
Yours for Service,
"JACK RAYNES"
Phone: North 1664

AMUSEMENTS

TO-MORROW
ISIS THEATRE
September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th
Vitagraph Presents
WILLIAM DUNCAN
with
EDITH JOHNSON
in
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
A wonderful melodramatic serial in 15 episodes, 30 parts. Dynamic story! Cyclonic adventure and high appeal will please everyone, young and old, ladies and gentlemen.
Episode 4: "The Gripping Hand"
Episode 5: "The Human Shield"
Episode 6: "The Height of Torment"
Do you remember the thrills of the last three episodes? There are many more to come in the next three episodes!
Friday, Saturday & Sunday, Sept. 17th, 18th & 19th
FANNIE WARD
America's greatest emotional actress in
"THE NARROW PATH"
An Extra Selected Star Photoplay in five thrilling acts
A Strong, Virile, Drama of American Life.
The tale of a modern Belshazzar and his feastings; of a woman's trustfulness and her penalty; a drama of the straight and narrow way leading to happiness, and of the broad way leading to destruction.
Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.
"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"
The final episode
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
The first three episodes
To-night The last night
MITCHELL LEWIS
in
"CODE OF THE YUKON"
Six parts Select drama

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT ! TONIGHT !! TONIGHT !!!
LINA CAVALIERI
The Most Famous of Modern Beauties
in
"THE ETERNAL TEMPTRESS"
Be it London, Paris, Petrograd or Rome—the name and fame of LINA CAVALIERI are known. You can see her right here in the greatest triumph of her wonderful career. Her glorious beauty, her vibrant personality, and her gripping, dramatic power were never shown to better advantage than in this dramatic story.

Showing Also The Mack Sennett Two-part Comedy
"WATCH YOUR NEIGHBOUR"

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
Tonight and Matinee Today
THE SUBLIME STAR
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a Six-part
"METRO",
Marvel Production of Gypsy life, Riches, Love, Novelty and Power
"THE CALL OF HER PEOPLE"

In his own domain he was an absolute ruler. He seemed as hard and unyielding as the iron road whose destinies he controlled. His men feared him. None loved him save the one or two who had got to know the man within and who had seen the true measure of his heart.

A wonderful character study is that given by

FRANK KEENAN THE EMINENT ACTOR
IN
"RULER OF THE ROAD"
AT THE APOLLO
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th, 14th and 15th
"Ruler of the Road" shows the possibilities which may permit one railroad organisation utterly to ruin a rival organisation for purely selfish motives, thereby causing the public great inconvenience, and the stockholders great financial loss.
Such conditions are impossible, Mr. Keenan believes, where the interests of all the people are looked after by their duly elected representatives.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th
SAMUEL GOLDWYN, presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
Supported by an strong cast including
LOU TEILGEN
A very beautiful, romantic hero who plays with dash and verve in
"FLAME OF THE DESERT"
Romantic Love Appeal and Political Intrigue Form the Basis of this Remarkable story.
A GREAT LOVE THEME!
MASSIVE SCENES!
REALISTIC EFFECTS!
IT'S A SOLUTION OF A DIFFICULT PROBLEM!
The many marvellous settings in this picture WILL SURPRISE YOU!

Matinee: Today at 3 p.m.
The Vivacious, Pretty, Little Star, Bewitching in Beauty, Appealing in Charm:
JUNE CAPRICE
IN
"IN WALKED MARY"
A Drama in five parts from the play "Liza Ann" (by Oliver D. Bailey).
THE ROMANCE THAT STEPS INTO YOUR HEART.
"SNUB" POLLARD in
"CUT THE CARDS"
One-reel Comedy.
Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
The girl you can't forget," "The New Ellen Terry,"
Miss MAE MARSH
In one of the screen's strongest love stories:
"THE BELOVED TRAITOR"
From the famous novel by Frank L. Packard, an American writer who enjoys tremendous popularity among readers of red-blooded fiction. There is no class of people, young or old, to whom "The Beloved Traitor" will not carry an appeal. It is replete with thrilling scenes and full of deep heart interest.
"SNUB" POLLARD in
"FIND THE GIRL"
One Reel Comedy full of fun.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Sunday, Sept. 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Johannesen will leave on Monday, September 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Sept. 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Tuesday, September 14, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. J.R. Beer, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA & HONGKONG:—The R.M.S. Empress of Asia of THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., will leave Woosung on Sunday, Sept. 12. The tender ALEXENDRA will leave the Customs Jetty at 4.30 p.m. For Passage, apply to G.M. JACKSON, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. C. 181.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning, September 14. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Shinyue, Capt. Puchert will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, Sept. 14, The tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m. the same day. For Freight and passage apply to L. V. LANG, NO. 8 French Bund, (Telephone Nos: Central 4702 and 3059).

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ningpo, Captain W. J. Freer, will leave on Friday, Sept. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chinkiang, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, Sept. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 17

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara Sept. 13

For Australia
Per B. and S. s.s. Sunning Sept. 15

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Sept. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Sept. 12

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Sept. 13

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Sept. 12

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sep. 12	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 13	—	San Francisco	Bravecouer	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 14	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 15	—	Boston, New York	C. of Dunkirk	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 15	—	Seattle, etc.	†Fushimi Mar	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 17	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 18	—	New York	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 20	—	Seattle	Deuel	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 21	—	Portland, Or.	West Nivaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
Sep. 23	—	New York via P'ma	Chipchung	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 24	—	Seattle	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 26	—	New York	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 27	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 6	—	Seattle	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 9	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 9	—	Seattle, etc.	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 10	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct. 14	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 15	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct. 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 23	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 30	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 30	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 31	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 2	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co
Nov. 4	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Nov. 6	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 7	—	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 9	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sep. 12	—	N'saki, and Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 12	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 14	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 17	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 18	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Hanasaki M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 24	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sep. 13	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 22	—	Marseilles, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Sep. 26	—	Trieste, etc.	†Hungaria	Ital.	D. & Co.
Sep. 27	—	London, etc.	†Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 28	—	Liverpool, etc.	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 29	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tottori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 2	—	London, etc.	†Nankin	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 5	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 8	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. Co.
Oct. 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Nagato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 14	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 16	—	London, etc	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 25	—	Liverpool, etc.	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 28	—	Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br	B. & S.
Oct. 30	—	Trieste, etc.	Africa	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Nov. 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 4	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Antwerp, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 18	—	Antwerp, etc.	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	—	Liverpool, etc.	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sep. 12	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 12	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 12	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 14	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 15	D.L.	S. H'kong, S'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 15	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 15	—	Takao, Keelung	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sep. 16	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	Hongkong	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sep. 18	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 18	—	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 18	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 26	—	Hongkong, Manila	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Sep. 30	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sep. 12	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 12	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 14	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 14	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 14	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Sep. 14	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L. V. Lang
Sep. 17	—	Tientsin, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sep. 17	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 18	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 18	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 18	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sep. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 14	noon	Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sep. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Sep. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sep. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sep. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
Sep. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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S. S. "MATTAWA"

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31797

C. N. C.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails September 14th, midnight
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails September 15th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails September 17th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails September 12th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails September 14th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails September 18th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... (via Swatow) September 12th.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... (via Amoy) September 16th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... (via Swatow) September 18th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails September 18th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

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Freight: Central No. 77.

CP OS

Canada - United States - Europe

Through Tickets Issued

Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned

Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Japan	Sept. 17	•Emp. of Asia	Sept. 12
Emp. of Asia	Sept. 25	†Monteagle	Oct. 6
Emp. of Russia	Oct. 23	•Emp. of Russia	Oct. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 30	†Emp. of Japan	Oct. 31

•Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

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For the season of 1921, in order to properly take care of the requirements of our passengers travelling from the Orient to Europe, we will hold in our Oriental offices an allotment of cabins on our Atlantic steamers. After 1921 sailing dates have been determined, we will be in a position to allot this accommodation.

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Telephone Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

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S.S. ELDRIDGE	OCT. 24
S.S. EDMORE	NOV. 21
S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE	NOV. 28

FOR DAIREN AND SEATTLE

S.S. ENDICOTT	OCT. 10
S.S. WHEATLAND OF MONTANA	NOV. 7

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S.S. Ecuador ... Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia ... Sept. 18
S.S. Colombia ... Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela ... Oct. 16
S.S. Venezuela .. Nov. 6	S.S. Ecuador ... Nov. 13

FREIGHT ONLY.

For Hankow, Japan Ports and San Francisco.
For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. ARCHER ..... about ..... Oct. 6
For Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST INSKIP ..... about ..... Sept.
For Tientsin, Dairen, Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST CADDOA ..... about ..... Sept.

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Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN IMPORTER about ..... Sept. 23

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... Oct. 8
SIBERIA MARU ..... Oct. 15
TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 21

FOR HONGKONG

SIBERIA MARU ..... Sept. 20

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S.S. "HUNGARIA" about Sept. 26
S.S. "AFRICA" about October 30
•Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Union Building. AGENTS Telephone C. 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Sailings From Shanghai

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Sept. 27
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Nov. 4
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Nov. 9

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Sept. 15
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Oct. 21
S.S. "NILE" ..... Oct. 28

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.

Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4777"
Corner Soochow and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Sept. 16
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Natsuyama,	Sept. 27

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

NAGATO MARU ...	12,000	Capt. K. Kurihara,	Oct. 10

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—
For London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOTTORI MARU ...	12,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Sept. 29
WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. N. Sigawa,	Oct. 25

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

FUSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 15
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Oct. 9

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Matsushita,	Sept. 18

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

HANASAKI MARU ..	3,000	Capt. T. Fukaura,	Sept. 18
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Sept. 24

FOR KOBE

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Tanaka,	Sept. 21

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Sept. 15
CHIKUGO MARU ...	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Sept. 18
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Sept. 22
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Sept. 25

KOBE TO SOUTH AMERICA

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town.

TOSA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yoshimatsu,	Oct. 20

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 18

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Stouno,	Jan. 8, 1921

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Nov. 17

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

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NEW YORK SERVICE

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FOR LONDON, ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL

S.S. "West Mahomet" Sept. 18 | S.S. "Eastern Admiral" Nov. 18

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM

S.S. "Easterling" Sept. 22 | S.S. "Eastern Planet" Oct. 2
S.S. "Eastern Cloud" Nov. 10

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "Cape May" Sept. 12 | S.S. "Eldena" Oct. 12
S.S. "City of Joliet" Nov. 12

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

3 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
		S.S. Brave Couer*	Sep. 18
		West Himrod†	Sep. 24
S.S. West Jena†	Sept. 24	S.S. West Jena†	Oct. 6

*San Francisco †Seattle

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
S.S. Chipchung†	Sep. 19	S.S. Chipchung†	Sep. 23

†Via Panama Canal

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager.

SHANGHAI OFFICE 7 Jinkee Road Tel. Cent. 2557
J. S. EMENS, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Aug. 14	Albany	Am. cruiser
2 C.	Sep. 11	Altair	Fr. gun-boat
H.N.B.		Hee	Br. gun-boat
Y.P.D.W.	June 25	Cookchafer	Br. gun-boat
Y.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
O.D.W.	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 236	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
8 P	Sep. 1	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
1 C	May 23	Samar	Am. gun-boat
8 P.	Aug. 22	Villalobos	Am. gunboat
P. & O. B.I.	Sep. 10	Woodlark	Br. gunboat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KHIVA"	September 21st
S.S. "NANKIN"	October 2nd
S.S. "KASHGAR"	October 16th
S.S. "ALIPORE"	October 28th
S.S. "NOVARA"	November 8th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	September 13th
S.S. "DUNERA"	October 8th

These vessels convey a limited number of 1st Saloon passengers for EUROPE, transhipping to one of the Indian Mail Steamers at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TANDA"	September 23rd
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	October 10th
S.S. "TORILLA"	October 11th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "KANOWNA"	September 25th
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	October 4th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 160
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2060

S.S. "WEST NIVARIA"

8,800 tons D. W. Capacity. Oil burner. U.S.S.B. boat

Sailing from Shanghai, Sept. 21st

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000	H. Uyeda,	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and Cuba via Japan Ports.

*HAGUE MARU ...	15,000	K. Kitano,	Nov. 2	Nov. 4

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

ALABAMA MARU ..	18,000	T. Yamaguchim,	Sept. 21	Sept. 22

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU....	18,000	T. Saito,	Sept. 15	Sept. 16

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin.

†KOHOKU MARU	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Sept. 15	Sept. 17

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,500	N. Kamizawa,	Sept. 13	Sept. 15

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, Tel Nos. East 208 and 212. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva will leave Kobe for Shanghai on Tuesday, September 14, and is expected to sail from this port for London and ports on September 21.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Glen Line s.s. Pembrokeshire (chartered), from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in port on September 18.

The China Mail s.s. Nile which sailed from Shanghai on August 31 left Yokohama for Honolulu and San Francisco on September 5.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara arrived in Shanghai from Bombay and ports Wednesday morning & will leave for same ports tomorrow morning. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 o'clock.

The Adl. Line s.s. Saucon left Woosung for Copenhagen on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. ss. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wm. Henry Webb left Manila for Bibezta on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern arrived at Hongkong from Sydney last Monday morning and is expected to sail for the same port on September 22.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday, the 15th.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, from London on August 6, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday, the 16th.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Chefoo for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Hinghwa yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Uraga Mar (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports at noon Tuesday. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hanasaki Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin, from London on July 23, left Hongkong at noon on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Holland East Asiatic Line s.s. Tadja, from Hamburg and Rotterdam, left Singapore on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 20.

The Holland East Asiatic Line s.s. Kangean, from Hamburg and Amsterdam, left Suez on Thursday, the 9th, and is due in Shanghai on October. 15.

The Holland East Asiatic Line s.s. Baarn is expected to leave Yokohama next Wednesday and will sail for Shanghai for Rotterdam and Hamburg on or about September 24.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday morning and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The Ecuador will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco at 10 o'clock this morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver and ports last night and the inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock this morning. The Empress sails for Manila and Hongkong this evening and the outgoing passengers tender will leave at 4.30 o'clock.

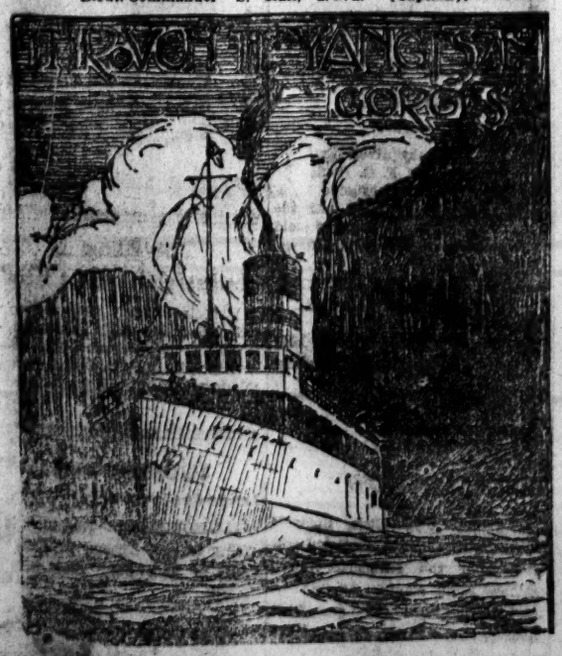
Siccawei Weather Reports

10.—Situation unchanged: anticyclone in Mongolia, immense field of levelled pressures on the Pacific, moderate depression on the China sea with Hainan at the Center. Autumnal monsoon to the N of the 30th parallel; variable breezes with local calms in the South: Great humidity here with passing drizzle at times. Fine day at Formosa.

11.—Overcast and damp weather with occasional drizzle. The breeze has veered to ESE. The pressure keeps on rising. Signs of disturbance at Guam, last night.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S S. S "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R.N.R. (Captain).



The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	—	Chilean	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	30	— Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June	24	— Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July	4	— Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July	18	—	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July	19	—	Friesland	Dut.	
July	27	—	Aulan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
Aug.	8	—	Admiralsins	Am.	A. Line
Aug.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
Aug.	20	— Hongkong	Senchon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	3	— Chinwangtao	Pansat	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	4	— Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	6	— Dalny	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Sep.	6	— Japan	Geinsanda	Br.	O. L. M. A.
Sep.	7	— Japan	Tomiura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	7	—	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep.	7	— Seattle	Bravecouer	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep.	8	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningsnse	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	8	— Bombay, etc.	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep.	8	— Liverpool, etc.	K. of the Garter	Br.	P. & O.
Sep.	8	— Seattle	Iconium	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep.	8	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Sep.	9	— Foochow	Kienshin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Sep.	9	— Kobe	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep.	9	— Cruise	Lukin	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sep.	9	— Japan	Shinan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	9	—	Dux	Br.	
Sep.	9	— Marseilles	Meinam	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep.	9	— Dairen	Cape May	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep.	10	— Tientsin, etc.	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	10	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	10	— Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	10	— Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	10	—	Kaho	Br.	A. P. Co.
Sep.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Waisbing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	10	— Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sep.	10	— Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep.	10	— River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Sep.	11	— Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	11	— Japan	Nicheren Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	11	— Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Sep.	11	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	11	— River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Sep.	11	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Wakasa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Sep.	10	— Manila	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep.	10	— Hongkong	Hyrcania	Br.	A.P. C.o
Sep.	10	— Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	10	— Chinwangtao	Chojun Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sep.	11	— Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hamburg	Hakata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Hungaria	Ital.	Dod & Co.
Sep.	11	— London	Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep.	11	— Wuhu	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	11	— Tientsin, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow	Elkridge	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Sep.	11	— Tsingtao, etc.	Wanli	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Chefoo	Georgy	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sep.	11	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Sep.	11	— Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep.	11	— Marseilles, etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep.	11	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Sep.	10	— Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep.	10	— River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony
Sep.	11	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	11	— Cruise	Altair	Fr.	
Sep.	11	— Japan	Nichiren M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	11	— Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sep.	11	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep.	11	— River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Sep.	11	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Wakasa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	11	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep.	11	— Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
11h. 57m.	9ft. 7in.		

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
10	56	11	19

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
5 12 a.m.	5 45 p.m.	5h. 42m.	6h. 11m.	4h. 57m.	6h. 56m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For September 19.90in.
759.6mm.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 4.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutslaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, September 14, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the L. V. Lang s.s. Shinyue will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday, September 22, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the French Mail jetty at 2 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 159

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
48 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Monday and Tuesday, September 13th and 14th.—At 34 Burkill Road the whole of the valuable collection of old Chinese Curios, Panels, Scrolls, etc., belonging to the late H. E. Shen Tun Ho.

Tuesday, September 14th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 104 Weihaiwei Road.

Tuesday, September 14th.—Useful Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, September 15th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 21st.—New Household Furniture, Glassware in special designs, Glass centre pieces for electric lights, etc., in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, September 25th.—A valuable collection of Postage Stamps in Upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 2nd.—A Collection of Postage stamps in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

Monday and Tuesday, October 4th and 5th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture, etc., at 104 Bubbling Well Road.

Monday, October 18th.—Excellent Household Furniture and accessories at 170a Bubbling Well Road.

DID YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE IN STOCK

Gd. BOURGOGNE MOUSSEUX SPARKLING MACON?

It is shipped by Messrs. Collin and Bourisset and is excellent.

Also Messrs. Heidsieck and Co.'s (Reims)

MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE (Red Top)

There is no reason why you should not have the finest wines, spirits, and liqueurs.

We have the best in stock always.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Tel. C. 2021 — 73, Szechuen Rd.

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1835)
SHANGHAI

The New

NATIONAL TYPEWRITER

(Improved Model No. 5)

Built for heavy office work as well as travel.

Will do the work of a standard machine yet weighs only 9 lbs. All modern attachments.

In English, Russian, French or Combined Chinese-Phonetic and English Keyboards

PRICE $80 complete
with extra-strong carrying case.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 32 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbanch

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The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

TOO POW TSAI
多寶齋

127 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

GRAND OPENING

September 12, 1920

We are dealers in all descriptions of Paintings, Curios, China and Brass Wares of periods dating back to Tang, Sung, Yuen, Ming and Ching Dynasties.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BANK HOLIDAYS 1921.

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1921:—

2 days New Year—Saturday and Monday, January 1st and 3rd.

4 days China New Year—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 25th, 26th and 28th.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, May 16th.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Friday, June 10th.

2 days Summer Holiday—Friday and Saturday, July 1st and 2nd.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Friday, September 16th.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic — Monday, October 10th.

2 days Christmas—Monday and Tuesday, December 26th and 27th.

By Order of the Committee.

M. G. BECK,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1920.

32058

"DAISY" BRAND
AND
"MEADOW" BRAND
FRESH BUTTER

in one pound pats may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers

TINNED BUTTER
HAZEL WOOD
BRAND

First American Butter in one and two pounds full weight tins

Per case of 24 2 lb. tins. $49.00
Per case of 48 1 lb. tins. 51.00

Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
IMPORTERS
5 Peking Road — Tel. 346

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

NOTICE

This to state that I have acquired by purchase, from September 11th, all the right, title and interest to the Samples, Furniture, Fixtures, Records and Good-Will of the Standard Products Co., located at 14 Canton Road this city, same having been duly transferred to me by the Standard Products Company Inc. of California, U.S.A.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style and trade name of Standard Products Company Inc. (of China).

C. B. PERKINS,
Shanghai, 11th September, 1920.

32065

Effective September 15, 1920

our office hours will be as follows:

9-12 a.m. and 2-3 p.m.,
Saturdays 9-12 a.m.

THE KOSTER COMPANY
12, Nanking Road.

32068

Situations Wanted

EXPERT in purchasing and handling China's raw material for export. Speaks several dialects. Good knowledge of English. Familiar with inland provinces. Ready to produce cash or reliable shop guarantor. Apply to Box 585, THE CHINA PRESS.

32057 S. 18

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after September 12th, our Shanghai Office will be located at 19-21 Avenue Edward VII corner Rue Montauban.

THE SAN PEH S. N. CO., LTD.

Agents, Hoong-On S. N. Co., Ltd.

Agents, Hoong-Hsin Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Agents, Ning-Shin S. S. Co., Ltd.

Tel. C. Private 3283: General C. 1520

31937

FOR SALE

The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 20, 1920.

The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P.I., in 1885, Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 Tons.

The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value $28,000.00 U.S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office.

31914

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

FOR SALE

Well Seasoned Office Furniture
Black Oak and Ash.

2 Sample cases, sliding doors.
2 Filing cabinets.
4 Tables.
1 Dark ash writing desk.
1 Small light writing desk.
1 Copy press with stand.
1 Paper cabinet.
4 Arm chairs.

Please Phone C. 1335 to arrange for inspection.

31953

S.S. Melville Dollar

The Steamer Melville Dollar is now discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Chein Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of the damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Wednesday September 15th, at 10:00 o'clock a.m. Marine Surveyors Paulsen Bayes Davy will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

32028

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the resignation of Mr. F. G. Boulon as Manager of the undersigned Companies has been accepted, and the Powers-of-Attorney heretofore held by him have accordingly been revoked.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE,
Electrical Engineering Corporation.

Shanghai, September 10th, 1920.

32044

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 19-20 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

32041

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

will receive from now on until 30th November 1920, subscriptions to the 6% New French Government Loan of 1920, and grant most favourable terms to intending subscribers.

32004

PROFESSIONAL

WELL-EDUCATED Russian lady wishes to give lessons in Russian. Apply to Box 596, THE CHINA PRESS.

32072 S. 12

WANTED, lessons in German language, two or three hours a week. Address stating terms, to Box 579, THE CHINA PRESS.

32045 S. 12

EXPERIENCED English lady knowledge of French will teach foreigners and children, terms moderate. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

31609

Institution St. Joseph

CLASSE ENFANTINE

13 Route des Soeurs

Classes will re-open on Friday, Sept. 17th. Reception hours for new pupils from 9 to 11 a.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th.

31999

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN for rent, 1,500 square feet, Tls. 125 per month. Soochow Road, between Tibet and Chekiang Roads. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 583, THE CHINA PRESS.

32054 S. 14

OFFICE to let; 37 Canton Road, second floor. Rent Tls. 95.00. Apply 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

31703

OFFICES to let; suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

31792

SITUATIONS WANTED

ONLY Tls. 90. per month. Valuable services, by experienced accountant. Apply to Box 597, THE CHINA PRESS.

32074 S. 12

MANAGER'S POSTION WANTED: Advertiser an American, university education, many years experience as Outport Manager, seeks new connection in similar capacity, or other position of trust in Shanghai or outports. Apply to Box 598, THE CHINA PRESS.

32075 S. 14

AN experienced compradore seeks a position. Reliable security can be furnished if necessary: Please apply to Box 584, THE CHINA PRESS.

32055 S. 18

YOUNG lady, experienced desires position as typist and filing clerk; also has very fair knowledge of shorthand. Apply to Box 586, THE CHINA PRESS.

32061 S. 16

EXPERT American automobile mechanic desires position in reliable firm; capable of taking care repair shop. Apply Theo Ching, Oriental Hotel.

32064 S. 15

EXPERIENCED steno-typsit, with knowledge of filing, desires position from October 1st. Holds references. Apply to Box 575, THE CHINA PRESS.

32040 S. 16

INTELLIGENT hard-working young man, with thorough knowledge of import and export business and correspondence, five years' experience as salesman and sales-manager in China, Java and Straits Settlement, speaks and writes English, French, Dutch and Malay, wants position, local or outport. First-class references. Apply to Box 573, THE CHINA PRESS.

32037 S. 12

YOUNG American (married), recently discharged from U.S. Army, has good clerical abilities. Can speak, write and read Russian, Roumanian, English and Hebrew, can also speak Spanish and German but not fluently. Prepared to take charge of laborers and keep his own books, also some experience in salesmanship. Reference. Office work acceptable. Apply to Box 572, THE CHINA PRESS.

32036 S. 15

CHINESE stenographer desires position after office hours. Has also had experience in bookkeeping. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 543, THE CHINA PRESS.

32018 S. 12

AN American, (university graduate) with four years' experience in insurance, import and export business, speaks, reads and writes Russian fluently, capable taking charge of insurance or import and export office, desires position. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 564, THE CHINA PRESS.

32017 S. 12

COMPETENT accountant and shipping man, with executive abilities, thoroughly conversant with general office routine, seeks position. Outport preferred. A.1. references. Apply to Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS.

31961 S. 14

MOTOR car mechanic desires position with well-established garage, has had 12 years' experience in all makes of cars. Capable of taking over charge of any shop or service station. For further particulars, apply to Box 538, THE CHINA PRESS.

31980 S. 16

YOUNG Russian lady, college education, knowledge of general office work, typewriting, wants position in office. Excellent references. Apply to Box 542, THE CHINA PRESS.

31987 S. 15

YOUNG man, good typist, bookkeeper, interpreter, filing clerk. Advertiser seeks position as general office assistant. Salary $60. Apply to Box 549, THE CHINA PRESS.

31995 S. 12

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, in central district, modern office accommodation, three to five good-sized rooms. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 592, THE CHINA PRESS.

32070 S. 18

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant Sept: 12th one attic room, with board.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from September 15, large well furnished room with verandah, (facing south), and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room, one large attic facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

32063

TO LET, two rooms in central district, for one or two gentlemen. Apply to Box 582, THE CHINA PRESS.

32053 S. 15

TO LET, two nicely furnished small rooms, suitable for bachelors. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

32056 S. 12

TO LET, one large well-furnished room with board, from September 17th. Apply 20 Haskell Road.

32052 S. 12

AMERICAN young man, having small flat, excellent cook, wishes to share same with quiet bachelor. Apply to Box 595, THE CHINA PRESS.

32073 S. 12

TO LET one large well-furnished room facing south with big verandah and bath good situation near Country Club. Telephone West 1450.

VERY large front room, large verandah and private bath, on the Bund, with full board, suitable for two. Telephone Central 669.

31984

FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, in private family. 53 Broadway Terrace.

32039 S. 14

TO LET, double room with full board, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Hot and cold water. Apply Mrs. Bonchak, 3 Kungping Road, Wayside.

32031 S. 17

TO LET, well-furnished room, with board, in private family. Hot and cold water. Apply to 141 Dixwell Road.

31988 S. 12

TO LET, two rooms, western district, with full board, suitable for married couple. Hot and cold water, large garden, tennis lawn, stabling, garage, etc. Apply to Box 559, THE CHINA PRESS.

32009 S. 16

TO LET furnished attic room, private bath, Western District. No board. Comfortable quarters. Apply to Box 537, THE CHINA PRESS.

31978 S. 12

NICELY furnished rooms with board, verandah and bathroom, near French Park, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

M. G.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, accommodation for young couple with month-old baby. Would like small house, if inexpensive. October 1st to February 15th. Apply to Box 587, THE CHINA PRESS.

32062 S. 12

WANTED to rent at once, four to six-roomed detached or semi-detached residence in western district or French town. Modern equipment. Southern exposure. With tennis court and garage. Must be in first-class condition. Apply to Box 530, THE CHINA PRESS.

31964

WANTED, American couple, no children, will require, about October or November, small furnished or unfurnished house, modern conveniences. Apply to Box 576, THE CHINA PRESS.

32042

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 23

EXCHANGE AND MART

CHINESE CURIOS: Advertiser, recently from interior, offers for sale his collection of bronzes, brass, porcelain, paintings, etc. Apply to Box 599, THE CHINA PRESS.

32075 S. 14

INDIAN "SCOUT" motor cycle, 1920 Model, perfect condition, Taels 350, no offers. Owner leaving Shanghai, wants quick sale. Phone W. 381 for further particulars.

FOR SALE, at reasonable price, an old-established foreign store, located in good selling center. Good profits assured. Premises held on long lease under favourable terms. Will sell stock-in-trade, good-will, all fittings, at moderate price. Present staff willing to continue under new ownership. Full information on application to Box 589, THE CHINA PRESS.

32067 S. 16

FOR SALE, latest model roadster, four-cylinder, almost new, economical operation. Bargain, owner going home. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

32071 S. 12

PAIR of officer's genuine Goertz prism glasses, as new. Sling, extra strong case, bargain, accept $75. Apply to Box 590, THE CHINA PRESS.

32069 S. 14

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

31743

WANTED to buy from private owners—used autos, four and six cylinder, roadsters, five and 7-passenger touring and limousines. Must be in good condition and at an attractive price for cash. Central Garage Co. Used Car Dept., J. W. Davis, Manager.

31670

FOR SALE, motor harbour launch, 28 feet by 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Well-powered and fitted bull, six months old. Owner buying bigger launch. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

31720

BENTLEY, Western Union and A.B.C. codes. Prices moderate. Taison Co., W1 Museum Road; telephone Central 562.

31796

WANTED to purchase for cash a house in western district. Must have at least six rooms, with all modern conveniences. Must have occupancy not later than January 1st, 1921. Will pay up to Tls. 25,000 for attractive home. Apply to Box 569, THE CHINA PRESS.

32030 S. 17

WANTED, Kodak cameras, post-card size, or other good make, for roll films, with Bausch and Lomb Tessar anastigmat Lens, optimo shutter. State lowest price. Apply to Box 571, THE CHINA PRESS.

32035 S. 14

WANTED to purchase, second-hand Ford, with self-starter. Apply to Box 568, THE CHINA PRESS.

32027 S. 12

FOR SALE, one pair Pekinese pugs, with pups forthcoming shortly. Together or singly. Please apply to Box 567, THE CHINA PRESS.

32026 S. 12

GENTLEMAN, leaving for England would like to dispose of his Cadillac seven-passenger touring car; which is in good running order, recent model with electric lights and starter. Will sell for Tls. 800 or best offer. Apply to Box 553, THE CHINA PRESS.

32000

FOR SALE, smart six-cylinder Buick Roadster, engine in first-class condition, includes set of tools, new top, new battery, two sets seat covers, eight months' guarantee and insurance. For particulars and demonstration, apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.

31994 S. 15

MAXWELL Limousine, 1919 model, dark red finish. Everything about this car in good condition, including tyres. Apply to Box 554, THE CHINA PRESS.

32001

FOR SALE, new five-passenger Briscoe touring car, used for two months only. Guaranteed in perfect condition, with two new extra tyres and accessories complete. Small gasoline consumer; very cheap. Will gladly demonstrate. Apply to Box 530, THE CHINA PRESS.

31956 S. 14

The New Genius Who Carves Masterpieces With A Pick-axe

Astonishing Success of a Peasant Sculptor Who "Took Over Night" the Place of the Great Rodin--- and Whose Unconventional Ideas of Picking His Models Have Set Paris in an Uproar

ALMOST like a fairy tale is the career of Paul Darde, the shepherd boy sculptor of France. He is for the moment the most conspicuous figure in the French world of art, a man of extraordinary personality, and everybody is talking about his surprising genius and his marvelous success.

Darde is a great sculptor who never received any regular artistic training, but developed his ideas while working or watching nature in the fields and studying such works of sculpture as came under his notice during his wanderings.

Another amazing fact about Darde is that he carves his masterpieces with a rough pick-axe, an implement with whose use he became familiar while laboring as a boy. With this rough implement he works with absolute perfection of technique, certainty and inspiration. He does not make little clay models like ordinary sculptors.

Other men have, of course, developed a certain artistic ability without training, but they have rarely reached a position at the top of the ladder. Darde is universally accepted as a genius, or at least a great sculptor, by the official world and by all schools of art.

He has received the National Prize of Sculpture from the French Government the highest honor given to sculptors in France. Some admirers have called him "the new Rodin," but it is to be noted that he excites no violent criticism such as met that famous sculptor during a large part of his life.

Another great public honor paid to Darde is the purchase of his work "The Eternal Agony" (Eternelle Douleur) by the state for permanent exhibition in the Luxembourg Gallery. Other works by him have been purchased by various public bodies.

Many peculiarities and oddities, in addition to his very real talent, help to account for the extraordinary public interest excited by Darde. He has never worked from a human model, something that has rarely been said of a serious sculptor. He creates his figures from his memory of living persons or animals or inanimate objects he has seen here and there. His memory and his capacity for producing a likeness are astonishing and have led to some rather disconcerting results.

For instance, Parisian society quickly discovered that Darde's now famous faun showed a remarkable likeness to a wealthy Parisian nobleman noted during more than thirty years for his audacious and untiring gallantries. Darde had seen the nobleman perhaps accidentally, and in accordance with his unconventional method of working had employed his features to give the necessary "joie de vivre" expression to his lively faun.

Similarly the features in "The Eternal Agony" were recognized as those of a prominent woman who has suffered a crushing series of misfortunes and bereavements. In consequence nobody of prominence knows when his personal peculiarities will be immortalized in marble by the gifted pick-axe of Darde.

During his life as a shepherd Darde gained a profound familiarity with the animals and all outdoor objects. He has learned to combine the faces of animals and human beings in an amazing manner, so that he can make a man look like a dog or a dog like a man. Consequently everybody is wondering when his features will appear in some whimsical composition of Darde.

To see Darde at work on one of his creations is a spectacle greatly appreciated by the artistic and fashionable world. As he wields his pick like a common laborer against a mass of unsympathetic stone it is hard to understand that he is chopping out a brilliant work of art. It is a gigantic statue of "Laocoon," which the city of Paris has ordered, upon which Darde is now working. The nine-ton block of granite which is now being shaped by the master blows of his pick, is but one of three similar blocks that will be necessary to complete the work.

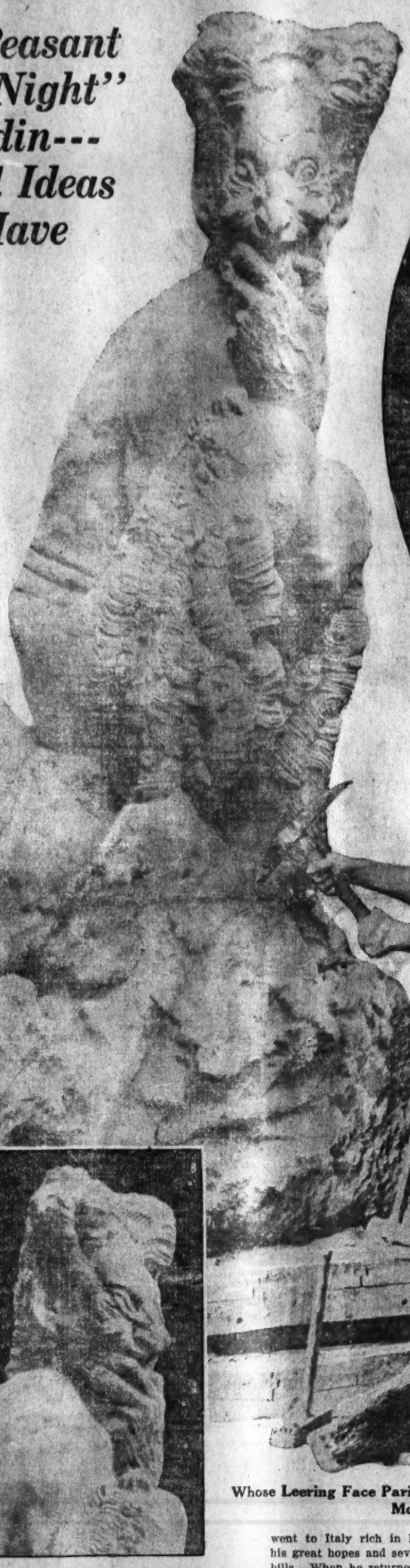
This nine-ton, oblong piece of granite upon which he is working was left at the door of his studio lying on its side by the men who delivered it. Darde, all by himself—for he has no one to assist him in his work—raised this on its end and placed it in position in his workshop—a feat that makes the achievements of the Egyptians in building the pyramids seem puny. He is a physical giant. You would not wonder at this if you could see the arduous labor which he bestows upon his work from morning until night. When asked why he did not allow some one to assist him in moving this block, he said:

"I love to handle the material with which I am going to work myself, for I want to know it intimately."

As you watch Darde work, large bits of stone flying in every direction, delivering blows with his pick of such force that you expect to see the block of granite cleave in twain, you are forced to feel that if Darde knows the material intimately with which he is working, the material itself, perhaps, knows his master hand and stroke even better. For when you expect to see some enormous mass of stone broken off by Darde's giant blow, it simply crumbles and scales off to the desired shape and form of the master's creation as if it were hypnotized and voluntarily conformed itself to the artist's will.

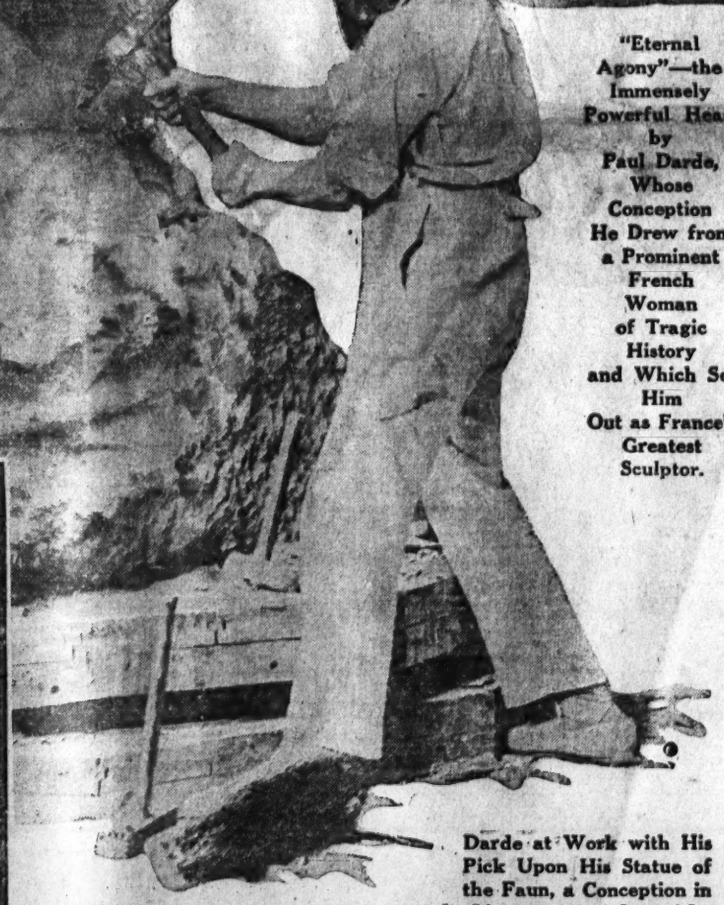
Darde needs no exercise to keep him fit after his work. He said that while he had heard of golf he thought the form of exercise that he took daily was much more rational, for, he said: "The blows I give create and leave something behind them."

The intense, arduous manual labor which Darde exerts in following his art, as well as his long experience as a toiler in the fields, has made him a giant of remarkable muscular development. In fact no one but a giant could endure the strenuous exertion which Darde puts into his work. It would be difficult to imagine one of the sickly representatives of the modern school of art trying to handle his implements. But to Darde this work is a pleasure, for he is a real man—a child of nature.



A Profile View of the Head of the Much Discussed "Faun."

"Eternal Agony"—the Immensely Powerful Head by Paul Darde, Whose Conception He Drew from a Prominent French Woman of Tragic History and Which Set Him Out as France's Greatest Sculptor.



Darde at Work with His Pick Upon His Statue of the Faun, a Conception in Whose Leering Face Paris Gossip Traces the Lineaments of One of Its Most Famous Aristocrats.

As he works he sees before him in the block of stone his conception completed, standing out as if it were already accomplished. He never works from a puny plaster model as other artists do. He merely makes a drawing of his idea and then goes to work directly on the stone. When asked what he did when he made a mistake by cutting too much off at one part or another, he said:

"I do not know why it should be, but I cannot conceive the idea of ever making a mistake. The conception transfers itself from my mind into the stone—it really exists there; I see it. I merely work to liberate it. I follow my ideas and the result is always as I have felt it."

In making his sketches for his statues, he does them in colors—because that presents to him more clearly the idea he desires to express in the stone.

Darde has explained why he never works from human models. He said that he has yet to see a nude female model, although he has designed many women. Speaking of this, he said: "Of course I know anatomy well, and from that I have my own conception as to what a perfect body should be. But I find that in expressing action or force it is impossible to get your inspiration from some poor model who comes in to pose for you for twenty francs. He cannot feel the sentiment that is within your mind. He is just there for the money you are going to give him. When I want to get an effect, I merely feel what I want to express, pose in the position that is natural, look at myself and make notes. When I am posing it is with my heart in that pose; when a model poses it is merely with his body, and the only mentality he puts into his work is thinking of the twenty francs he will get."

As Darde was picking away at his "Laocoon," outside the door sat a simple, plain little peasant woman, his wife, who was darning his socks. She was the proudest little woman who ever came to Paris and takes as much interest in her husband's success as if it were her own.

This is the man who some years ago went to Italy rich in his vibrant youth, his great hopes and several hundred-franc bills. When he returned to Paris and recounted his artistic pilgrimage and what he had seen—and he had seen everything—he caused the utmost wonder among his friends as to how he could have done such a trip upon his limited capital. He laughingly explained: "What more could I wish? I really did have to tighten my belt a little to make a visit to Michael Angelo, to Donatello, to Massacio, to Tintoret and some of the others. I slept on the floor of a third-class railroad car to economize my hotel bill. But in the beautiful Italian villages there are wonderful fountains of excellent water and at that period a slice of sausage could be had for nothing. They were the good times."

This is the man who recently came to Paris, as poor as Job, and forged his way ahead toward his star. A simple recital of this man's wonderful talent that came under the eyes of a Minister of the French Government, Mousieur Laferre, caused a hitherto unheard of miracle to be performed in the administration of the Beaux Arts. A studio in the Depot des Marbres was placed at the disposal of this young and unknown artist—one of the studios that is always reserved for some famous and already crowned genius—and the "shepherd boy stonecutter," as Darde calls himself—not sculptor, but "stonecutter"—had the satisfaction of seeing his original marble of his "L'Eternelle Douleur," which has made such a sensation at the Salon, bought by the State. By a strange coincidence the studio which he uses was occupied by Rodin when he made his "Porte d'Enfer," so that it is now called the "studio dantesque."

Darde told your correspondent the remarkable story of his rise and artistic development. He was born of poor, but thrifty parents, cultivating a farm in southern France. His father wished to make him an educated man, but he showed unconquerable stupidity in everything except that which appealed to his artistic instincts. So he was put to work in the fields and allowed to go his own way. What followed is best told in the sculptor's own words:

"I always distinguished myself for my stupidity every place I went. At school it was the same thing. I was never able to learn one lesson of catechism, and although I was constantly reading the Bible, I remembered nothing of it except those passages that waked in my mind a world of pictures or stirred my imagination. It was only the historical parts that appealed to me. I was more interested in such ancient histories as those of Rome, Greece, Chaldea, India. Universal geography held my attention strongly. But to remember a simple fact, date, lesson or anything that I had to learn mechanically was an impossible task for me.

"I remained in school until I was fourteen but I did not learn much to my advantage. While I tried to be a willing, conscientious pupil, I was very ignorant, extremely nervous, small and sickly. I felt confined and knew what I needed to develop—air, light and freedom.

"Then my parents placed me in the fields to work and I began to become happy. I was no taller than a boot when I commenced work in the fields, but the work on the farm and in the vineyards soon made me regain what had been lost in my confinement. In six months I had doubled my size and gained a good appetite and become a husky rascal. I was like a tree whose sap had been vitiated by bad surroundings which had come into its own again under the influence of the warm sunshine and the grateful showers.

"Everywhere nature seemed to be speaking to me. When I watched my sheep the intense solitude about me transported me into an Arcadia all my own—a dreamland of projects, 'where ambition and its crimes were unknown.' I painted wonder-pictures mentally, modelled groups with my thoughts as the medium, wondering if the day would ever come that I might realize my dreams. When, in tilling the fields, I happened to turn up a stone it seemed to call to me. Its shape would suggest a sculptured conception of something of which I had been reading. I would take these stones home at night, and, with the crude tools that I would find about the house, carve out my ideas. I remember when I was twelve years old turning up a peculiarly shaped piece of gypsum which immediately suggested an episode in Dante's 'Divine Comedy,' which I had been reading. I took it home and carved it into a group which I have to this day.

"The life's lesson that came to me in my work sowing the crops, making hay, harvesting the wheat, working the vines, have been to me the most wonderful uplifting influence of my life, developing my strength morally and physically. I have gained in this healthy labor an indefatigable energy, found truths that will remain eternal, known nature to its very heart, learned an appreciation of what is real in life—invaluable capital which came from the observation of the common sense of just plain natural men and the instincts of wise animals. I loved the marvelous nature with which I was surrounded; the mountains with their firm, nervous lines and pure refined colorings, which seemed to rear their proud arrogant heads above everything to belittle the Roman antiquity, ruins and traces of which are so plentiful in my country. Often when working in the vines I would find a piece of an old Roman vase in turning up the ground about the roots of a vine.

"I was nine years old when I made my first carving. It was in sandstone and I had the strange desire to reproduce my foot, which I did. From that time my determination to be a sculptor was fixed."

Lazy-Day Tea Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

This Comfortable Garment Is Fashioned of Georgette Crepe Embroidered With Silver. The Sleeves Are Finished by Two Large Tassels of Silver Beads.

A Combination of Lace and Chiffon, With a Bolero Jacket of Silver Lace.

An Informal Robe of Georgette Crepe Embroidered in Scroll-Like Designs of Gold.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishments brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

WITH Spring comes "Spring fever." With midsummer come justifiably lazy days. For these lazy days arrives the need of lazy day gowns. But "lazy day gowns" though they be, they must still be attractive. No woman should ever allow herself to be seen in other than neat and beautiful attire.

First of these lazy day comfortable gowns for warmest weather is that worn by the left-hand figure. It is a draped, kimono-like garment, comfortably loose, fashioned in georgette crepe embroidered with silver. Two-thirds of the kimono sleeves are composed of the heavy silver embroidery. They are finished by two large tassels of silver beads. The flowing back panel is also edged with a wide band of the silver embroidery. The kimono front, the sleeves and the hem of the robe are finished by narrow bands embroidered in rose and silver.

The upper right-hand figure displays an informal robe of Oriental suggestion, for the lazy hour at tea time. Of georgette crepe, it is embroidered in a scroll-like design of gold. Huge gold tassels add a further note of richness to the costume, embellished at neck and hem and across the middle of the robe and the sleeves with magnificent gold embroidery.

The third of these tea dresses is a symmetrical combination of lace and chiffon. A lace skirt screens a satin slip. A bolero jacket of silver lace is sleeveless, and is worn over the chiffon drapery. Long, voluminous kimono sleeves give an air of coolness and daintiness to the robe.

Two other lazy day, or lazy hour, robes recur to my memory. One is of creamy filet lace over a pink silk slip. Both are so draped that the costume has the air of having been tossed about one at the last moment before its wearer appears. The neck is low and rounded. The sleeves are wide kimono ones. A pleasing feature of the gown is a narrow crushed girdle intertwined with the drapery, of pompadour silk in rose and blue tints.

The second is in straight lines. It is made of white nainsook trimmed with insets of white lace

Ideas From The French Stage

BY SARA MARSHAL COOK
(*New York Tribune*)

New York, July 25.—The wide skirt is dying hard in Paris, owing to the popularity of the house of Jeanne Lanvin, who dresses many chic Parisiennes. The fact that it was Lanvin who launched the hip extended full skirt and that she has persisted in exploiting it is doubtless the reason why certain women continue to accept that style.

This fashion is noted especially among the actresses in Paris, some of the most important of whom are dressed by Lanvin. This is partly due to their fidelity to the dressmaker, as it is quite the custom in Paris for a woman to be dressed by one house exclusively. This gives her a marked individuality and she is looked upon as an exponent of the fashion creations of that particular house. To be seen in costumes from another dressmaker would be almost like a betrayal of confidence.

One of the most popular French actresses playing light comedy roles is June Renouard. This actress has been wearing Lanvin's clothes for several seasons, and in one of her late roles she wore only the wide-skirted hip extended models so characteristic of that house. It must be admitted that dresses of this type are eminently suitable to a coquettish and dashing young woman of slender, graceful build. Renouard looks so admirable in her Lanvin dresses that one cannot doubt that she greatly aids in the continuance of this fashion.

ROSE-COLORED ORGANDIE OVER BLACK TAFFETA

A rose-colored organdie dress, made up over a hip extended foundation of black taffeta, is very beautiful. The organdie is a slip-over-the-head, chemise style, with considerable fullness on the hips. The dress opens in a wide panel down the front to show the black foundation. About the waist is a black taffeta ribbon sash tied in a simple square-looped bow at the back. This ribbon has a border of rose-colored satin, matching exactly the tone of the organdie. Interesting ornamentation, in the form of a flat applique and embroidered roses of precisely the same tone, appears on the front of the skirt. On the black taffeta there is likewise a rose-colored applique which enlivens the rather somber foundation. This dress has the low, round neck and short sleeves. Lanvin is making many of her dresses in this style.

Renouard wore with this dress the thinnest of tete-de-negre stockings and black satin slippers. She also wore long mousquetaire gloves of glace kid, finished with points of leather at the edge of the wrinkled top.

Marie Louise, the well-known milliner, made the adorable hat of black horsehair braid, delicate to the point of transparency, banded and bowed with a wide rose taffeta ribbon bordered with black, that is ribbon bordered with black.

DIGNITY OF LINE AND TIME-TRIED DESIGN

In the same role Renouard wore a black taffeta frock, very simple in design, wide skirted, and with a bodice fitting her slender figure quite snugly. The feature of this frock is a big feather design in white, developed in white ribbon and silk floss embroidery, which stands out like an applique and adds materially to the effect of the dress. There are no sleeves. The decolletage is quite low. Again she wore a Marie Louise hat, this time of black satin trimmed with a skeleton plume of Nattier blue ostrich.

In direct contrast with dresses of this type are the models made by houses such as Redfern and Worth, who keep to dignity of line and conventional designs.

Mme. Daimoff, playing at the Renaissance Theater, wore a gorgeous dress of semi-conventional type made by Redfern. It was developed in silver brocade and mauvetulle, the latter forming a volumninous sash drapery at one side of the back. She carried with this pale mauve and silver dress a brilliant jade green ostrich fan.

In summer suits the pleated skirt continues popular. Many models are being developed in taffeta and satin. Skirts having pleated panels are often accompanied by jackets with pleated panels and neck frills.

The fashion of catching the pleated skirt at the bottom by means of a restraining band is one of the features in summer tailor-mades. Beer has an interesting new model of this sort, with a loose box coat and a straight pleated skirt developed in white serge with black trimmings. This house also shows a smart sports suit of khaki colored serge, trimmed with stitched pleats, which pass around the bottom of the jacket, the hem of the skirt and the flaring edges of the sleeves. Flatly stitched pleats also form a yoke outline on the body of the jacket.

PARIS TURNS AGAIN TO THE TAILORED SUIT

The tailored suit, which is about the most expensive costume in Paris, is again becoming popular. During the war period the women of Paris were deprived of man-tailored street costumes, owing to the fact that all masculine workers in dress-making shops were mobilised. Now the tailored suit comes back into fashion with all the force and interest of a novelty.

For this reason the blouse, from a standpoint of fashion, is again coming into its own. Considerable interest is manifested in the simple tailored blouse with frilled collar and revers. Some of these new shirt style blouses are high necked, with a collar somewhat in Peter Pan shape, but falling from the top of a straight neckband. This style of collar was launched by Lanvin in connection with a number of her tailored suits and blouses, and neckwear manufacturers have taken it up.

The wide ribbon sash-girdle is still one of the most popular trimmings. Practically all the leading dressmaking houses as well as the milliners are using this form of trimming, and it has met with great success. In many instances when ordering a simple one-piece dress two sashes are made, one in self-tone and one in contrast. The narrow belt of colored galalith is second in popularity, this form being used for belting coats, jackets and simple serge dresses. The shades most in demand are jade green, red and royal blue.

CHINTZ IS ADAPTED TO THE USES OF EMBROIDERY

Lanvin has always been famous for her beautiful embroideries. Now she has chosen a very simple way to ornament a summer dress by substituting for embroidery a chintz printed in large design so that the effect of embroidery is gained in an ingenious manner.

A wide-skirted model is evolved from black taffeta. Black chintz with a bold design in red and blue is cut in circles about four inches in diameter, or just large enough to exploit the design to advantage. These motifs are then applied to the frock with an embroidery stitch of heavy black silk. The whole effect is summery and colorful.

Among summer novelties in pattern veils now being shown by leading milliners as hat garnitures are those embroidered in metalised straw; also in colored embroidery in vivid shades of green, blue, yellow and red. These are seen principally on sports and motor hats, being an interesting trimming for plain little close-fitting turbans.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ½ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

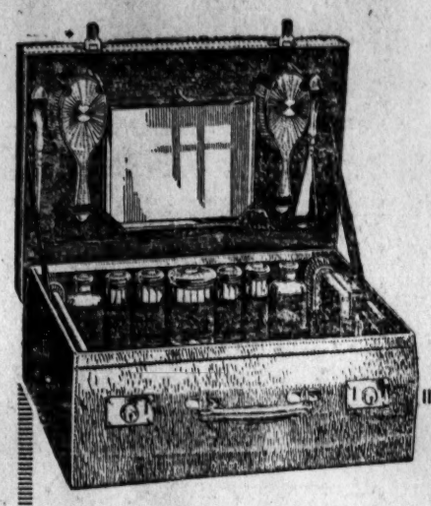
The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.



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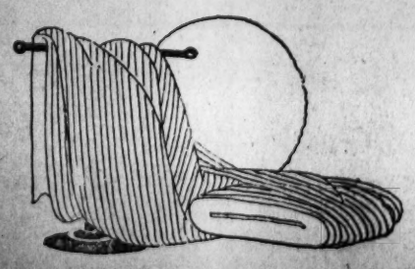

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

PAIGE ROADSTER ON EXHIBITION

Lenox Arrives And Is Pronounced Equal In Beauty To Its Sister Cars

Honolulu, September 1.—The first Paige roadster to arrive in the Hawaiian islands was unloaded from the Matson Navigation Company liner Matsonia Tuesday last and is now on exhibition in the show rooms of the Newton Auto Exchange at the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets.

The Paige roadster is officially designated as the "6—24 Lenox" and is asserted to be the handsomest roadster ever exhibited on local automobile row and quite worthy of the Paige title "America's Most Beautiful Car."

"The Lenox is a special purpose car," explained Charles Corcoran of the sales staff, and its special purpose is to meet every exacting desire of all discriminating purchasers whose demand is not for greater carrying capacity.

"Beneath its handsome two-passenger body is the sturdy enduring Paige chassis. Its power plant embodies the experience of more than ten years of successful manufacture. In smoothness, freedom from vibration, enduring stamina, dependability—in all that counts for most in the finals, judgment, the Lenox's Paige motor is the product of the best engineering genius of Europe and America and is made complete in the Paige shops.

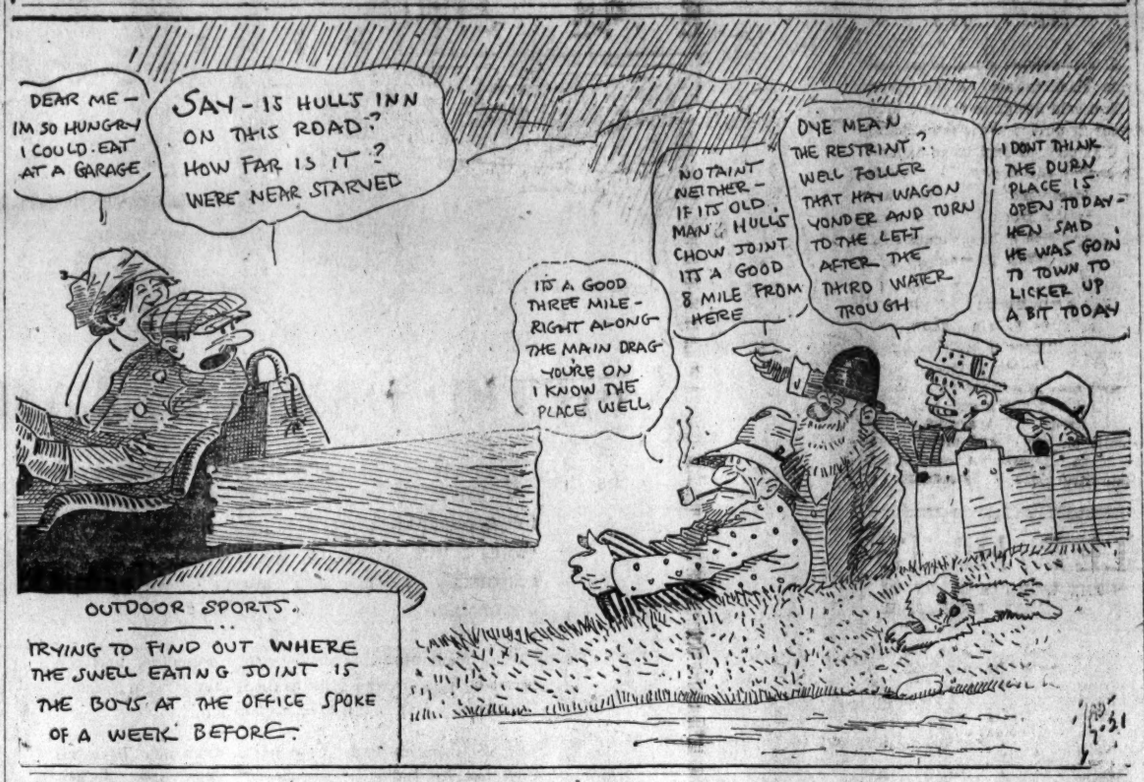
"The Lenox is one of the newest additions to the Paige line and it promises to be also one of the most deservedly popular. Its chassis has been tried and proved in actual years of service. Its body is the product of the same designers and the craftsmen who placed the Paige name in the forefront of modern artistic achievement.

"Although fashioned for two passengers, so roomy and luxurious is the Lenox that three can ride in perfect comfort. Note the big, wide, deeply cushioned seat, with just the proper tilt to raise comfort to the highest degree. Height and elevation have been carefully planned to give restful support to the driver and his companions.

"The upholstery is of the best obtainable real leather, pleated over curled hair and the finest, most resilient springs.

"Whether raised or lowered, the top is designed to give added grace and individuality to the "smartness" and distinction of Lenox line. The side curtains are tailored to swing with the doors, thus making the Lenox virtually an all-year-'round car—easy to adjust and always convenient to use."

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad


DEAR ME— IM SO HUNGRY I COULD EAT AT A GARAGE
SAY - IS HULLS INN ON THIS ROAD? HOW FAR IS IT? WERE NEAR STARVED
NO TAINT NEITHER— IF ITS OLD MAN HULLS CHOW JOINT ITS A GOOD 8 MILE FROM HERE
DYE MEAN THE RESTRINT? WELL FOLLER THAT HAY WAGON YONDER AND TURN TO THE LEFT AFTER THE THIRD WATER TROUGH
I DONT THINK THE DURN PLACE IS OPEN TODAY— HEN SAID HE WAS GOIN TO TOWN TO LICKER UP A BIT TODAY
IT'S A GOOD THREE MILE— RIGHT ALONG THE MAIN DRAG YOU'RE ON I KNOW THE PLACE WELL
OUTDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE THE SWELL EATING JOINT IS THE BOYS AT THE OFFICE SPOKE OF A WEEK BEFORE.

MOTOR LORRIES GIVE RELIEF TO TRANSPORTATION

The "old man," a close observer of present day conditions, recently gave me an assignment that, to all appearances was excellent copy for perfect "sob story." It was:

"Has anybody yet solved the problem of transportation congestion?"

"I first questioned one of the most prominent merchants in the city. He said that the transportation problem had not be settled, and that because of the indifferent service, lack of cars, and not infrequent embargoes on all perishable goods that had characterised the railroads of late.

"My second try resulted in the same answer as the first, though delivered more spiritedly and shortly.

"Thoroughly convinced that the merchant, at least, had not solved this problem, I decided to return to the office.

"Lack of water in the radiator of my car, however, thoroughly changed the trend of this story. I managed to get as far as a spring, that bordered the road, but as hats cost so much these days, and as I had nothing else with which to convey the water to where it would do most good, I waited as patiently as possible for someone to come along.

"I had not been waiting long, when I saw a motor lorry approaching. The driver stopped his lorry, and asked me if he could help. I told him my predicament and he gladly offered the use of a pail which he had brought with him for higher purposes than feeding a thirsty motor car.

"Striking up an acquaintances, I steered the conversation into channels of transportation. Great was my joy, therefore, when he gave the answers that, in part, I shall repeat below.

"Losing money because of the lack of transportation facilities? Don't believe it. The motor lorry has solved all the merchants problems, and, in the future, will be a far greater help. . . . When I asked father why he didn't get a motor lorry to carry his produce to market, he said it was not practicable. After a hard time, however, I got him to agree to purchase one Mack motor lorry. They look so sturdy and dependable you know. Last week we sent in another order for one more 7½ ton and two more two-ton Macks.

"Motor Lorries are the things that solved transportation problems for the farmer. Pick your lorry with care as we did, and you will get far better service, at a greatly decreased cost, than was obtainable when goods were entrusted to third parties. Fifty thousand miles with a repair bill of only $20.00. Pretty good, what? Mr. Brown said so did he? Yes, he is one of the most prominent men of this neighborhood, but, please notice, prominence does not count for as much nowadays as it used to, today it is progressiveness that counts most. The merchant has an antidote for transportation congestion. Just wait until other men find out this great help, and then prices, service, and happiness will be better than ever.

"Of course I took particular notice of the fact that it was a "Mack" that was doing his work"

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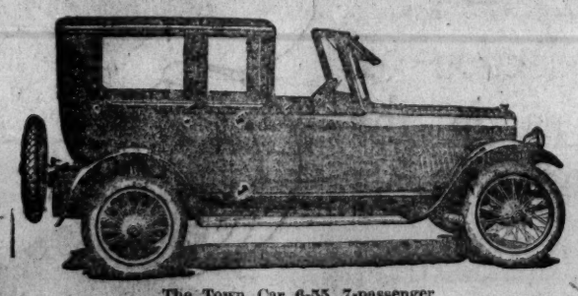

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Car Owner Can Reline Brakes But It Is Not Wise For Novice To Try

"A good many car owners seem to feel doubtful about their ability to care for the braking systems of their vehicles, especially as regards relining them after the bands have given evidence of needed replacement," says a well-known manager of a local motor car repair shop. "There is no reason why any car owner cannot reline his brakes if he attacks the job in the proper manner.

"It is scarcely necessary to explain why brake linings wear out. When it is considered that on the composition used to line the brake drums practically the whole pressure of a vehicle weighing perhaps a ton and a half is suddenly impounded while that great mass is traveling at considerable speed, the owner will not wonder at the compound's tendency to wear out.

"In actual service, every time the brakes are applied the great pressure exerted induces a little wear on the surface of the lining, which is also compressed a certain amount. It is because of this wear and compression that the brakes must be adjusted from time to time. The adjustments merely compensate for the change in thickness caused by wear and compression. A time comes when the band is so thin that no adjustment remains to compensate for the condition and then the brakes must be relined. Sometimes the metal band stretches a little and this adds to the difficulty of making adjustments.

RELINE IF RIVETS ARE WORN

"So long as the metal band wears evenly and no metal spots show, the brake lining may be considered serviceable. Sometimes, however, the wear may be even but the rivets that hold the band show signs of wear. The lining may be otherwise perfectly good, but after the rivets begin to wear down the operation of relining should not be long delayed.

"In relining the brakes the operator should know that the band must fit perfectly and must make a good contact with the drum. If only one side of the lining bears on the drum it is obvious that the braking efficiency is considerably reduced, in addition to which excessive wear on parts of the lining will be induced.

"Now we come to the actual job of relining. Before you begin have the new lining cut to the actual size needed. Most accessory stores keep brake lining measured off in feet. By giving the make and model of the car the owner can have the lining cut off in proper lengths.

BEST IS CHEAPEST

"And right here let us say that the most expensive brake lining is none too good. The action of this unit is so important to the safety of the driver and his passengers that every precaution should be taken in replacement particularly as to buying the most reliable lining that can be obtained.

"To remove the old lining the wheels must be taken off and the brake bands be disconnected from their bands. In the case of a propeller shaft brake, the floor boards will have to be removed. The brake rods will be removed, usually by taking out a cotter pin and clevis.

"After the bands have been taken off, the parts at the end of the axle should be cleaned with kerosene. Worn spots should be watched for. The brake bands and all small parts removed should be cleaned and put in a box so that they will not get out of the way. The old lining is next removed by first cutting off the rivets that hold it in place. A sharp chisel must be employed to avoid injuring the band or the rivet holes.

FILE OFF BUNS

"After the lining is removed the brake bands should be carefully cleaned, any burrs filed off and it should be ascertained that the rivet holes are not out of shape. In case this latter condition exists, a drift pin may be inserted to make them round again.

"In fitting the new lining a length of it should be laid on the band surface in such a way that it fits snugly leaving slightly over an inch at the end. Cut the lining with a hack saw. To avoid measuring over again, use this piece as a pattern by which to cut off the others. Next mark the lining so that holes may be drilled at proper places to accommodate the rivets. With the lining snugly in place on the band force an awl through each rivet hole and into the lining.

"This operation is very important, because if the holes are not accurately drilled the band will not fit closely, as it must if it is to do its work properly.

"After the holes are drilled in the lining they must be countersunk a little, so that the rivet heads will be beneath the lining surface. If the car owner cannot do the countersinking any repair shop will do it at a small cost.

"The lining, countersunk, is now ready for riveting to the band. Some backstop is necessary or the rivet support may be placed in a vise. A rivet is inserted in one of the holes and the head of the rivet is placed against the vise. The head of the rivet is now pounded with a riveter and hammer. The first few blows may be struck with the hammer and the final ones with the riveter interposed.

"Before the rivet is pounded down be sure that the lining rests snugly against the band. If it is found that through some error the lining does not lie smooth and close to the band, it is better to cut off one or two rivets and begin again, rather than risk having a lining that does not operate properly.

"In remounting the lined bands it may be necessary to use a hammer or mallet to get a good fit of the band around the drum. The band must be concentric with the drum, but in handling and riveting the band may be spread out of shape a little so that a delicate application of force may be needed to get it to fit properly again."

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Mixture Separates Rust Joined Metal

Two parts of iron or steel that have become rusted firmly together may be separated by soaking them for several hours in a mixture of one-third lubricating oil and two-thirds kerosene.

INJURIOUS PRACTICE

Truck drivers should be taught not to move the steering wheel when the car is standing still. This practice strains the joints between the wheel and the front road wheels. Of course, there may be times when it is necessary to move the wheels when the car is at rest, but, as a practice, it is bad and should be avoided.

Truck Makers Will Eliminate Cut-Outs

Following an action taken some years ago by the passenger car manufacturers, the members of the motor truck industry at a recent meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that recommends that muffler cutouts on motor trucks be eliminated, inasmuch as they are objectionable to the public and no longer necessary to utilize them for the proper operation of motor trucks.

HUNTING FOR GAS

For the production of gasoline, over 213,000 new oil wells have been drilled in the past 10 years in the United States.

Oiled Cloths Aid In Fight On Rust

It is an admirable idea to wrap good tools, such as drills, wrenches, etc., in oiled cloths before stowing them away in the tool compartment. The oiled cloth prevents the implements from the coming rusty, which is quite likely to happen in the course of a strenuous season's running.

THE Experience of others may include EXPERIMENT, but personal knowledge alone determines the verdict.

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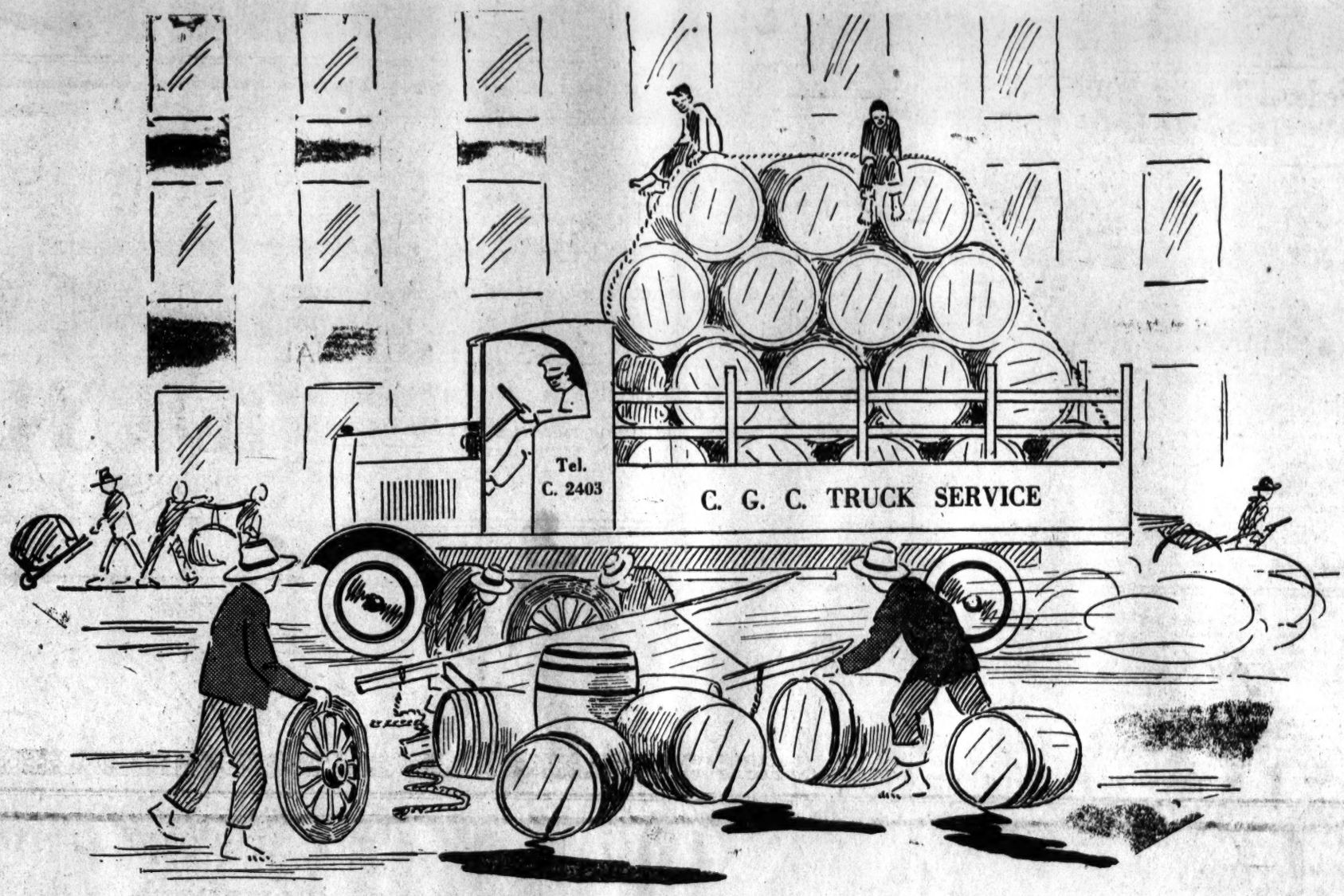

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EASY RUN IS MOTORIST'S JOY

Gentle Handling Is Best Method Of Getting Most Satisfaction From Car

"It is in the case of manipulating an automobile that half the joy of motoring is found. Velvety clutch and starts give satisfaction to the best drivers, in addition to preventing unusual strain on motor, clutch, transmission, axles and tires, and cutting down the consumption of gasoline and oil, remarks a local dealer Honolulu Automobile Exchange. Correct form in driving means a minimum strain on the pocketbook.

"A high grade motor car responds best to gentle handling. In many ways driving an automobile should be termed an art, or perhaps it would be better to call it a science.

"Starting is a science in itself, and many drivers fail to acquire the finished way of doing it. The master driver aims to create a steady pull on the driving mechanism from the moment he steps into low until the car is under full headway. Acceleration should be simultaneous with the letting in of the clutch. Anyone can learn how to shift gears properly in five minutes.

"A natural, comfortable position should be assumed while driving. The man or woman who drives with a hard, tense grip on the wheel does not steer as well as the driver who takes it more easily, and naturally the latter saves a vast amount of wear and tear on nerves. This does not mean that slouching is to be recommended, for it should be avoided as equally dangerous and unwise as over-erectness. The happy medium should be easy for all drivers to discover and adhere to, if they will but take the time to break themselves of faulty driving methods."

NATION'S TRAFFIC LAWS SOUGHT

Canada And Australia Will Be Represented With United States At San Francisco

Canada and Australia were officially represented at the National Traffic Officers' convention, in San Francisco, August 23 to 27. The purpose of the convention was to bring about the nationalization of all traffic regulations, and the representatives from foreign countries intend to urge the internationalisation of such rules, and also to take home reports of the regulations favored by the association with a view to having them adopted by their national and local governments.

T. J. Doran, most noted traffic expert in Australia, was present at the San Francisco sessions as the representative of that country. He is said to have been the first person to put the regulation of traffic on anything approaching a uniform basis in the island continent, and as a result New South Wales, the part of Australia from which Doran hails, is reported far ahead of the other parts of that country in progressive along traffic regulation lines.

Federal Lorry In Good Record

Hauling Over Four Years, In Laundry Service Without A Miss

Hauling twenty overland trains daily, 365 days in year for over four years, a total of over 29,000 trains without a miss, is the record of a Federal lorry operated by a large steam laundry company. The owners of this lorry handle at their establishment all the laundry work of a transcontinental railroad, under exclusive contract. Trains must be met on schedule, day in and day out—a missed train might cause cancellation of the contract. The Federal has never missed a train in its four years of service.

This lorry has established a unique record for consistent performance on this work, collecting in an eight hour day more than 3,000 pieces of linen, as well as hauling an equal number in time for the next trip of each train. A full capacity of load is carried each trip, which has proven to be an economical factor in this line of business, for, compared to the former methods of horse-drawn transportation equipment, a tremendous saving has been effected in time and in the amount of delivery equipment necessary to efficiently handle this number of trains daily.

So well has this Federal served its owners, that they recently added another Federal lorry to their garage equipment, the purchase of which was decided upon through the unusually consistent record that their deliveries to trains have been handled by their present motor equipment.

BELTING THE WORLD
If all the motor cars and trucks in the United States were placed in a row four feet apart they would encircle the globe.

Federal Tractor With Trailer Does Work Of 26 Teams

When an agent for Federal lorries recently told a lumbering concern that a Federal Heavy Duty Tractor with six-ton trailer would haul a ton mileage equivalent to that of 26 teams, they were naturally skeptical and inclined to think it just couldn't be done. However, an actual demonstration produced the results, with the following interesting figures as to just how it was done.

The mill is located eight miles from the railroad, and a good team of horses was only able to make six trips per week, loaded with 300 staves, at 8lbs. each, or a total of 2,400 lbs, 1.2 tons. That is, 9.6 ton-miles per day, or 57.6 ton-miles per week. The Federal Heavy Duty Tractor on actual demonstration made five trips per day, and is still making the same number, with a load of 1,560 staves per trip. At 8 lbs. per stave, this figures 12,480 lbs. per trip, or 6.24 tons 49.92 ton-miles per trip-249.6 ton-miles per day-1497.6 ton-miles per week. This divided by 57.6—the weekly ton-mileage of a team is exactly 26.

Form a standpoint of tonnage alone the one tractor with trailer does exactly the work of 26 teams, to say nothing of economy of operation and speed of delivery. Look at these figures again from the point of view of tons carried. The tractor and trailer hauls 31.2 tons per day—against the 7.2 tons per week of the team-4.33 times as much tonnage per day as the team formerly hauled each week—or 26 times as much tonnage per week.

Or again, the 6.24 tons per trip of the motor equipment is almost the equivalent of the weekly haul of 7.2 tons of the team. What little road—or trail—there happens to be on this haul is anything but good, as it is right through the woods with several long hills, the steepest being 8 percent grade with deep sand deposits at the foot of each hill.

The traction outfit which will be noted on the rear wheels of the tractor is also worthy of mention—it consists of two cast-iron bands which are bolted on the wheels to give better traction on soft roads, a device which is giving excellent satisfaction.

This is only one instance of the remarkable things that the sturdy Federal lorries and tractors are doing for the lumber industry all over the world. They are getting out more loads and bigger loads, with increased economy in labor costs, operation and maintenance.

Lorries Substitute For Railway Line

Some British Railways for many years have preferred to run vehicles over highways into regions where comparatively little business originates, rather than construct and operate branch railways. For some time the engineering section of the United States Railroad Administration has been considering this subject, which has already been in use by several railraods of the United States for some time in widely scattered section of the country. Federal lorries, manufactured by the Federal Motor Truck Company, Detroit, U.S.A. have been in use by several railroads for several years as well as by hundreds of exclusively highway transportation concerns, which are using great fleets of Federal lorries for inter-city transportation.

With the wonderful system of government roads existing through Continental Europe, motorised highway transportation is bound to be particularly effective. Freight traffic conditions throughout the country districts of Europe are especially favorable to lorry transportation, freight shipments being picked up in small lots and the hauls being in most cases comparatively short. In parts of France, extensive lorry freight lines are already in operation, particularly in the marketing region surrounding Paris and, in the olive oil and vineyard producing country along the Mediterranean Coast, and Federal lorries have been in use some of these fleets for some time with entire satisfaction.

Even in long hauls, the lorry has the advantage of saving transfer charges, which make railroad branch lines unprofitable to the railroad and the shipper alike. An example of this is the haul between Marseilles and Lyon, a distance of nearly 500 kilometers, where for two years past a lorry freight line has been in profitable operation, maintaining a regular bi-weekly schedule, with freight rates which compare very favorably with the railroad rates, and with the big advantage of much quicker delivery.

Federal lorries have been found particularly suitable for heavy freight duty of this nature by railroads and highway transportation companies in all parts of the world, due to their ruggedness and dependability under heavy and over poor highways, and their simplicity and economy of operation and maintenance in "out of the way" places where satisfactory service facilities are not always to be found.

TRIUMPH

ALL conditions come alike to the Trusty Triumph Motor.

There is never any question of "will it do it" when single figure gradients loom ahead because every Triumph owner knows for a certainty the ready response of this famous machine and its ability to render perfect service.

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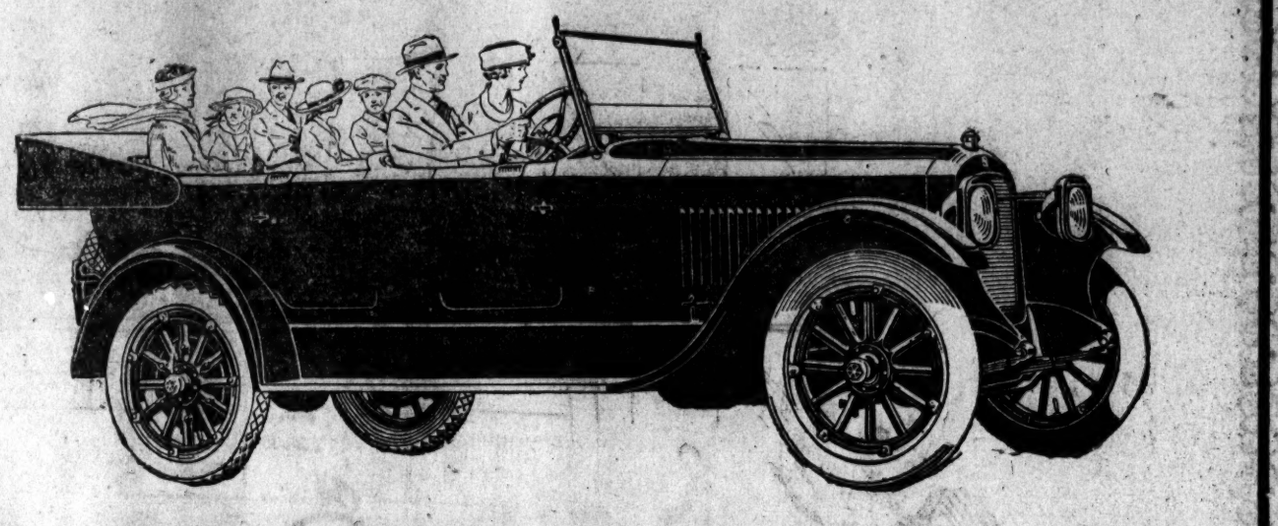

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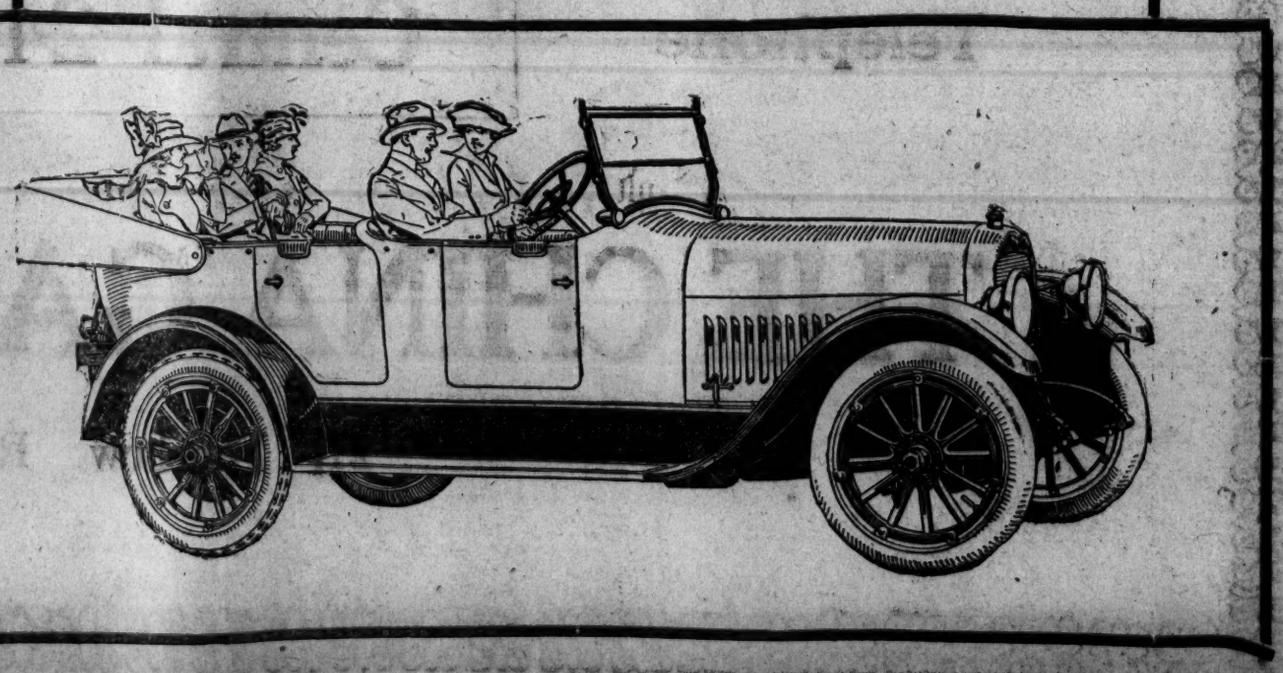


Overland

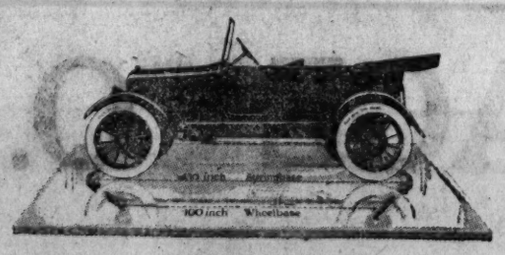
New Overland 4 with Three-Point Springs Lessens Motor Car "Rough Riding"

ALL that goes up must come down—but why go up? With the new Overland 4 Motor Car the wheels and springs go up and down, following the bumps and roughness of the road, but car and passengers are remarkably free from ordinary jolts and jars.

The exclusive new Three-Point Cantilever Springs in Overland 4 establish an entirely new standard of light car riding comfort.

Instead ot twisting, swaying, jolting, bouncing, vibrating—instead of rough riding, the passengers in the new Overland 4 glide smoothly along.

The spring attachment at the ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase secures for this car of 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase the steadiness and road holding ability of a heavy car of long wheelbase. Overland 4's equipment is complete.



The Central Garage Co.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION
New York, U. S. A.

TAKING OF LONG CHANCE IS DAILY LOT OF MOTORISTS

Driver May Utilise All Care And Diligence But He Faces Suits

"Over every car driver hangs the possibility of casualities that may cost him thousands and that no amount of care on his part can anticipate."

So the manager of an insurance department designates the element of risk that enters into the life of every motorist in a crowded city, owing to the carelessness of others. It is a risk that may involve suits for damage representing in some instances ruinous sums if, as more often happens than not, he is required to pay them. The question of his responsibility for the injury to life or limb of the pedestrian seldom, says this man gets the showing it should, for the sympathy of a jury is almost invariably on the side of the person afoot.

CHILDREN MENACE

"The careless acts of children are in particular a constant menace to the motorist," continued the speaker. "They invite accident in a score of ways that the most circumspect of drivers finds it impossible to anticipate. When children of five and six or younger want to cross the street they simply start to run or walk to the other side without looking in any direction for traffic signals, or vehicles approaching from right to left. Their age causes them to become easily confused with frequent serious or fatal results. Another equally common case of accident in which the motorist through his ignorance contributes no part whatever is the habit youthful bicyclers have of slyly holding on to a car to save peddling, where a sudden stop or turn may—in fact nearly always does—cause the bicycler to take a header. These are only a few of the daily casualties to children which, innocent party as the motorist be, may involve him in a grave damage suit.

PROTECTION CHEAP

"The hazard for motorist is so great that it is a wonder far more do not take advantage of the coverage for just this kind of thing afforded by the modern liability policy. For a comparatively trifling sum yearly the motorist is relieved of all care in case of liability. The insurance company adjusts and settles all claims and defends all suits against the policy holder whether groundless or not; pays all expenses connected with suits; reimburses for cost of immediate surgical relief extended any injured; and likewise protects anyone using the policy holder's car."

Metz Master Six At New York Show

Among the most striking and improved models on view at the recent New York show was the Metz Master six in four models, sedan, coupe, 5-pass. touring and 2-pass. sportser.

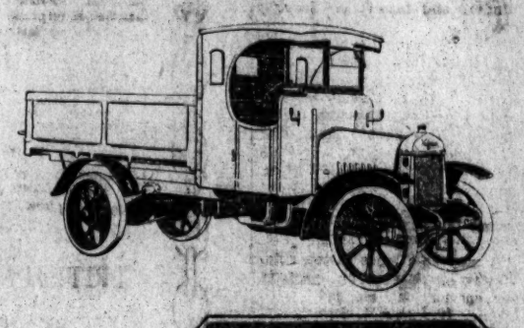
The Metz Motor Co. of Waltham Mass, certainly spared no effort to make their "Six" the exclusive car of its class for the year. It is one of the few cars that possesses the famous and expensive Rutenber Motor: and the best parts makers have participated in the production of this high class car. Timken supplies the front and rear axles and the bearing throughout the transmission is by Brown-Lipeto whilst other important features are Stromburg carburetor, Connecticut ignition, Westinghouse starting and lighting and Borg and Beck clutch.

This car appeals to the sporting instinct of the motorist because of its clean cut lines, flexible and speedy motor, and good finish.

The last point in comfort is obtained by a long wheel base of 120 inches, a well-hung body on Stars-Par springs and deep leather upholstery.

Economy of gasoline consumption has been given first consideration in the selection of the motor. The Rutenber is nationally known for its high return of power per gallon of gasoline, whilst it responds like a living thing to the commands of its owner, ranging from the soft crawl in dense traffic to a singing 60-mile an hour dash along the speedway. The Export Department of the Metz Motor Co. forms part of the Automotive Products Corp., whose representative, Mr. J. R. Duggan, is at present in Shanghai.

BMT BMT BMT



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30-Cwt. LORRY

THE Vulcan is the outstanding success in British Commercial Vehicle Engineering. From the beginning the experts in England acknowledged the skill and foresight of the Vulcan design—especially in respect of simplicity. The best materials and a high standard of workmanship do justice to the design, and the result is a chassis that will do most work for less cost wherever it is put into service.

We can ship immediately—cable your requirements.

Specification includes: Engine—Four-cylinder monobloc, 90 by 130 mm. Gear Box—Four speeds and reverse. Central gate change. Brakes—Foot brake acting on drum at rear of gear box. Hand brake, internal expanding on rear wheels. Steering—Four-life worm wheel and worm. Rear Axle—Full floating type with worm drive. Control—Foot pedal and steering wheel lever. Wheels and Tyres—Cast steel wheels, fitted with 860 by 90 solid rubber tyres (720 fitting), singles to the front and twins to the rear.

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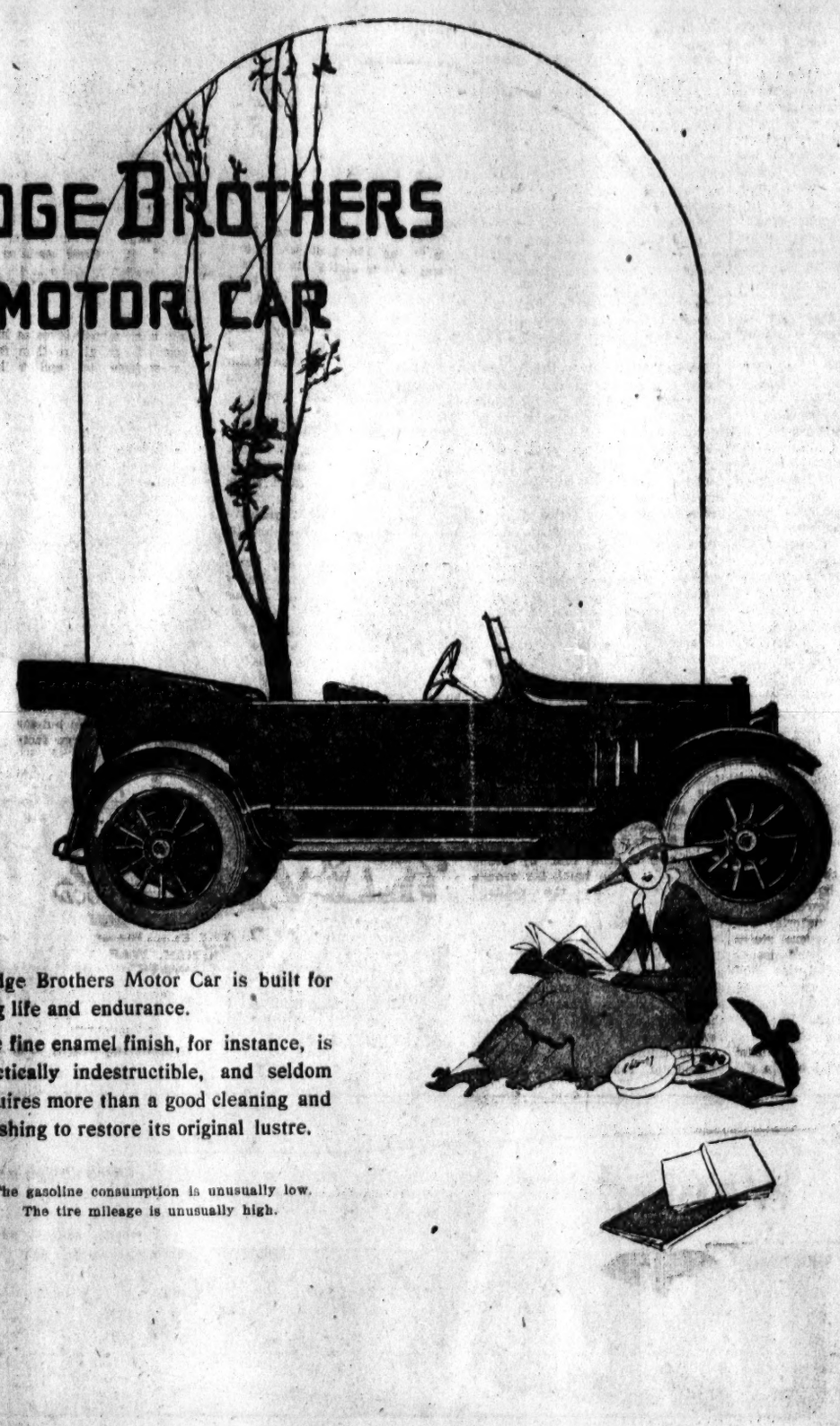
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



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The fine enamel finish, for instance, is practically indestructible, and seldom requires more than a good cleaning and polishing to restore its original lustre.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

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Better Roads For Tomorrow

BY E. C. TIBBETTS

America faces one of the most serious economic problems in her history—the problem of providing highways, roads and lanes in tune with the astounding production of motor vehicles.

It has always been a serious business, but the gravity of the situation has never been so pronounced as is the case at present.

The good roads problem of the United States is not imminent; it is here right now—today. Its perplexities and ramifications present a generation has to deal with. As a big biggest task the present national economic question its solution is more vital of an ample program of Americanisation; more serious than the maze of difficulties to be overcome by American shipping interests; and with more direct influence on the high cost of living than any other single factor in American life. It involves a solution as fateful as the one which, sixty years ago, inaugurated our great national system of railroads.

A new era in American progress took its date from the period just preceding the Civil War. During this era entire states were transformed from wilderness into prosperous, thriving commonwealths. The commercial and agricultural boundary lines of the country were slowly but surely pushed westward by the relentless march of railroad expansion.

Today our country faces problems equally as momentous. We should be on the threshold of an almost limitless era of better roads development. The future welfare of vast communities it at stake. There is dire need of unified concentration on the subject of good roads; and need for vigorous, harmonious action, by one big federated body of all organisations interested in good roads. Dissension or jealousy should not creep into good roads activities on unimportant details as has lately been apparent. We are all after the same objective—more roads and better highways—national, state and local. So let us all "pull together."

ATTEND TO ROADS

Roads, good, bad and semi-improved need immediate attention throughout the entire country. A majority of the improved highways are not wide enought; bad roads are impeding motor and wagon transportation; semi-improved roads must be rushed to completion. Road building was at a standstill during the war. Today contractors are experiencing much difficulty in procuring sand, gravel, brick and cement because of embargoes. Even more disasterous to the cause of better highways is the threatened halting of all road building until material prices are lowered, even though money and material are available. Voters in several states have rejected road bond issues urgently needed. Counties and even states are constantly in controversy over their inter-sectional road building programs. We must not lose sight of the fact that the value of a highway does not consist in the cost of material but in the necessary service it renders the community.

Progressive business today is not temporising with construction work. It is going ahead. It is false economy to delay highway construction programs in hope or anticipation of lower material costs, it will cost the country considerably more money to wait.

PASSENGER CARS

Passenger car owners threaten to chase the trucks from the highways while farmers and manufacturers cry for motor transportation.

Legislatures, unacquainted with the real facts, are enacting legislation adverse to the healthy growth of the motor vehicle industry. Some highway engineers and officials, lacking in foresight and accurate information on modern road building quickly crumble and provide an ever-lasting source of needless maintenance expense.

There has always existed in America a casual, detached interest in good roads.

This interest slightly increased with the advent of the automobile, principally on the part of motorists from towns and cities, and without the support of the farmer, who viewed the automobile first, last and always as a destroyer of his chickens as the cause of increased taxation for road building. Interest in road building quickened, however, when the agriculturist saw the advantages of quick transportation to town and market with both automobile and truck. And the farmers, as a class, are now the most ardent boosters for good roads in the nation.

Development and growth of the motor car industry during the past ten years has, by a comfortable margin, exceeded the progress made in road building. And the nation-wide need for better highways is rapidly crystallising into a stern demand. The people of today and the immediate tomorrow—the next president, Congress, state legislatures, county and township commissioners, chambers of commerce, and millions of men and women voters—must face the good roads problem. They must meet it squarely. They cannot evade it. Plans for the future, and the piece-meal measures to care for the present, offer the only hope for a vast system of vital commercial veins and arteries.

TRUCKS VS MOTOR

How many persons are aware of the fact that, if the present rate of growth—based on the percentages of increase of 1919 over 1918 in motor vehicle registration—is maintained, this country will be operating as many trucks in 1926 as there are passenger cars today? And that by 1933 there will be one truck for every passenger car on the roads? What will be the condition of highway traffic near cities and commercial centers, and on hundreds of main travelled highways now congested to a point where slow travel is demanded for safety's sake? What will be the state of affairs ten years hence?

The times call for a national system of roads, adequate appropriations by federal, state and county governments, and a more permanent and wider type of highway. State systems, linking county seats are a necessity. County systems, connecting their communties, are essential. Township roads must be widened and maintained to open up unproductive areas. More and more money must be provided for good roads work. There is no halting station. There is no half-way mark. Today, less than eight percent of the nation's 2,500,000 miles of highway is improved.

I have given you the darker side of the good roads problem—dark, but nevertheless a condition we must confront. Now, let us consider some of the accomplishments of the good roads forces. Don't consider for a moment that better roads advocates have been napping. Decidedly the opposite has been the case. Probably the best evidence of their activity is the fact that nearly one billion dollars is now appropriated and available for good roads work in America. A number of states have passed enormous bond issues to care for their state and county systems. The national Government has offered state aid of many millions. Tests are being conducted in Washington to determine the best types of roads for the various conditions of haulage. Our larger universities are establishing departments of highway engineering and transportation.

Wonderful progress had been made during the past ten years. Several of our states have practically finished their state systems of roads connecting the principal market centers. But, the majority of them have not. They have barely scratched their secondary roads—the feeders to the main market roads. Highway officials realise the endless tack ahead of them.

PUBLIC'S EYES OPEN

The public, however, are just commencing to open their eyes to the seriousness of the good roads riddle. Not sufficiently, though, to bring the proper focus of pressure on their representatives in legislatures and congress. It has only been through intensive and wide appeal to the people themselves by relentless publicity that action has resulted—action in the form of ample legislation and appropriation. Good roads cannot have too much advertising. Advertising of the sort that presents both sides of the question, is what is needed, not merely the rosy side which boasts of accomplishments and does not present the needs for the future. Once the public is advised of the seriousness of the problem, and in a startling manner, they will dig down in the pocketbooks and willingly pay the bill for good roads. They must have the dark side of the good roads message. The people must be shown the dollars and cents economy in good roads. They must be convinced that adequate highways pay far greater returns than the amount invested in them.

NEED FOR HIGHWAYS

Why is the need for better roads more pressing today than in previous years? The answer is that America is moving ahead at a faster clip than ever before in her history. Communication and transportations are the very foundation stones of the country's progress. And practically every commodity that America produces must pass over the highways.

Very few persons appreciate the importance of good roads to the high cost of living. The city consumer does not see conditions as they are. He growls at the farmer, who, in the injustice of the situation is rapidly assuming the "let them go hungry" attitude. America has become the granary of the world despite many difficulties confronting the farmer. To cope with the situation the farmer must have good roads. Muddy lanes must not increase the time he spends transporting food and supplies to and from market. He and his sons and farm hands, who are being lured to the industrial centers and cities by the thousands because of higher wages and amusement, must be enabled to get into quick communication with town and city. Good roads are an absolute necessity if he is to measure up to the task ahead of him. Withal, agricultural prosperity assures national prosperity. And there is more money invested in the business of agriculture than in all our manufacturing and railroad industries combined.

How do good roads affect the labor disturbances gripping the country? Take the coal strike. One of the fundamental causes of the coal strike was the piling up of coal in the mines for lack of freight transportation. As the coal piled up the miners were forced to lay off. Idleness helped fan the flame of unrest. Highway transportation—dependent on good roads—would have released freight cars and gondolas for coal transporting; but our roads were not ready for extensive motor truck transportation.

Likewise, the recent "outlaw" railroad strike demonstrated the value of motor truck transportation. Trucks actually saved scores of communities from hunger. Motor haulage enabled large factories to operate by feeding them raw materials and carting away rapidly congesting supplies of finished products.

By force of circumstances America has become a prominent factor in world trade. Our merchant marine is becoming one of the greatest among the nations. How do good roads affect this phase of our progress? The cargoes of foodstuffs and raw material must reach dock and ocean liner with the help of the good roads route. There is no other course. Our world trade is dependent on our production. Our shipping will not be built up by carrying foreign cargoes. Foreign countries naturally will favor their own merchant marines. The roads and lanes of this country must carry the burden of a steady flow of raw products if we are to successfully bid for world trade.

We must not overlook the relationship of good roads to the health of the nation. Aside from the benefits of fresh air and sunshine presented to the motorist who travels the highways are the helps to persons residing in rural districts. Bad roads discourage quick transportation to the hospitals and impede the speed of doctors' visits to country patients.

Summarising, the economic structure of the country is dependent on the extent and completeness of our good roads program from five vital standpoints. They are: The farm and food question; the strike menace; the transportation tangle; the world trade shipping situation and the public health. Highway development has a direct bearing on each issue. Not only continuance of the present prosperous state of industry, commerce and agriculture is at stake, but, as well the actual warding off of hard times.

America must have wider roads generally and with deeper, stronger foundations under them. Existing roads must be widened. Specifications for all new roads should call for ample base and width. Heavy duty roads—those now bearing heavy truck traffic as well as intensive passenger car traffic—should be constructed to bear the loads that are certain to come with the present era of highway transportation expansion.

The onrush of automobiles and trucks has swept aside our antiquated rules and regulations for road building. We must formulate a new code. There is no other alternative. Let us think in terms of ten years hence—and built accordingly.

STRANGE NOISE FREQUENT ALARM

Motorist May Receive Timely Warning Of Impending Woes From Cut Out

"When the motor is humming along sweetly and you are hitting the open road at 30 to 35 and going about without a care in the world, and suddenly you begin to hear a strange whine in the motor, or under foot, then you know that there is something that needs attention.

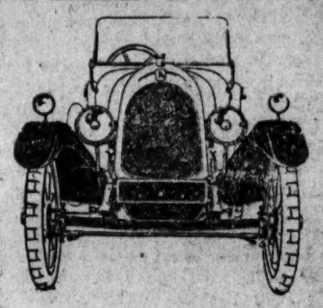
"There is nothing more soothing than the perfect hum of the perfect motor, and strange noises break up the harmony of the cylinders and inject a jarring note.

"Did you ever put your cut-out on and give your engine a good listening to? If you form the habit of doing that every once in a while you will become accustomed to its regular tune and when it is running on a wrong note with perhaps a knock every few moments you will, if you are a wise motorist, find out what is causing the new tune or knock," points out a Shanghai motorist.

"It may be a loose piston ring, a faulty spark plug or perhaps your engine is clogged with carbon. If a squeak develops, a little oil may be the best remedy—if you hear a rattle, get busy with a screwdriver or a wrench and stop it. Don't think your car is a thing you can't fix. Don a pair of overalls and see if you can't locate that knock or rattle. A skilled mechanic hunts around the same way and charges for his time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. When he finds the trouble he uses no great amount of skill in tightening some loose bolt."

11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS"



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure feed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

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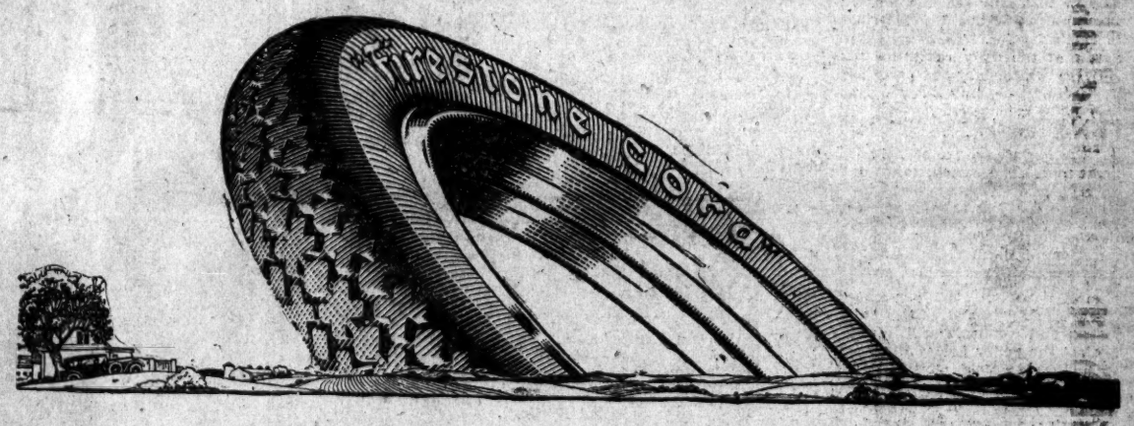

Most Miles *per* Dollars

THERE is a generous quantity and high quality of material in this large, sturdy Firestone Cord which accounts for its unusual degree of endurance. The larger size and greater air capacity also explain its exceptional resiliency—greater comfort, finer looks.

Firestone engineers have planned this Non-Skid Tread so that the car is held true to the road without loss of power or hindrance to speed.

The Firestone Organization has reached its present leadership because it delivers most miles per dollar. Firestone efficiency insures that every ounce of material, every hour of work is used to advantage. Firestone workers are stockholders. Their success depends on giving the public most miles per dollar.

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MOTORDOM ASTOUNDED WHEN FUEL ECONOMY RECORD IS LOWERED

On Single Gallon Of Gasoline Overland Car Travels 106.4 Miles On Road

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY TEST

For Nearly Seven And A Half Hours Touring Car Glides Smoothly Along

Shanghai motorists will be surprised, startled, to read of the running of a car more than 100 miles on a single gallon of gasoline. "It can't be done?" Oh, but it has been. "Impossible." Perhaps it once was but it isn't. Motorists who have boasted of their economy in gas consumption may well admit they still have some thing to learn.

Advices reached the Central Garage Company, of the performance of an Overland car for which the company is agent, having shattered all world's records for gasoline consumption in running 106.4 miles on a gallon of gasoline. And here is the story of the feat as it was told in the Los Angeles Express:

Shattering all world's records for gasoline economy in automobile operation, a four-cylinder Overland stock touring car, driven by C. H. Amon, with Alex. Mallow as observer, traveled the amazing distance of 106.4 miles on one gallon of gasolene on the California state highway in San Joaquin valley.

The performance, so momentous in these days of economy, has dazzled the automobile world, but every detail in connection with the establishing of a new world's record was carefully scrutinised by a small army of motor trade authorities and newspaper representatives. After the run every man who participated in the event signed affidavits as to the authenticity of the performance of the Overland world's record smasher.

For 7 hours and 21 minutes the Overland touring car, with Amon at the wheel, rolled smoothly over the state highway from the starting point, Selma, which is about 15 miles south of Fresno, on through the heart of the business district of Bakersfield, onward a considerable distance up the slight grade leading to the Ridge route and back to within five miles of Bakersfield, when the motor gave its final sputter, and the gallon of precious fluid was exhausted.

15-MILE AVERAGE

Not once on the long run that brought fame to California's boulevards and the Overland's spectacular economy did the car stop. Several trial runs before the day of the public demonstration developed the fact that the little car produced its maximum economy at a speed of approximately 15 miles an hour, and it was around that figure on the Stewart speedometer that Amon kept the indicator flickering.

While motorists generally have received the news of the record of 106.4 miles on a gallon of gasoline with a decided gasp, the achievement was honestly made, and to add to the glory was the fact that weather conditions were not nearly so favorable as usually are presented on the Fresno-Bakersfield course.

During the several days preceding June 28, when the record was made, the temperature ranged from 100 to 114 degrees, on one of which days the car set an even higher figure, 114 miles to the gallon of gasoline. June 28 was cool and cloudy, with a slight head wind to contend with for part of the distance and a side current of air to combat the remainder of the distance. To add to the strain on Driver Amon, two slight showers were encountered during the course of the run, decidedly an out of the ordinary weather condition in San Joaquin valley in summer.

CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE

Inasmuch as the Fresno-Bakersfield highway is practically as level as a billiard table, there was no opportunity for long coasting: in fact, Bakersfield is 100 feet higher than the starting point, and south of the oil city, where the Overland continued on its way, there is a slight grade to climb leading to the Grapevine grade that winds over the mountains to Los Angeles.

Then, too, the cool atmosphere was an unfavorable condition so far as maximum motor efficiency was concerned. This was particularly true from sunset until 8:14 p.m., when the run was triumphantly finished.

But the wildly enthusiastic Amon never worried about weather or road conditions for in trial runs he knew what his mount would do, and it did not disappoint him.

It was originally intended to start the record-smashing event at Fresno, but the dense traffic in that city placed the car at a decided disadvantage. However, the car was driven to a regular Standard Oil Company station in Fresno and 5 gallon of regular commercial gasoline was purchased and poured into the special can suspended from the body of the Overland. From the can a feedpipe led to the Tillotsen carburetor.

MAYOR SEALS TANK

The measured gallon was put into the special can, which was sealed by Mayor W. F. Toomey of Fresno. The accuracy of the carburetor was tested by Harry A. Ungar of the Stewart Products Service Station, and the Tillotson carburetor and Auto-Lite ignition system were inspected and declared to be of strictly stock size and construction by Harry S. Mason of the Electric Equipment Company.

With the tank sealed the car was driven to Selma, 15 miles south of Fresno, for the actual start. The regular gasoline tank and carburetor were drained and the feed pipe removed. The feed pipe from the special gallon can was then connected with the carburetor and the car sent on its way at 12:53 p.m.

Down the California state highway the Overland purred, followed at a considerable distance by a fleet of seven Overland and Willys-Knight cars that were sent to Fresno from Los Angeles by E. B. Wilson, branch manager here for the Willys-Overland Pacific Company. In the cars following the record-smasher were automobile experts and the newspaper men who have acted as observers on numerous automobile events. They closely watched every move. Representatives of the Los Angeles newspapers were Frederick Wagner and J. A. C. Waters of the Evening Express, Fred W. Ross of the Times and Harold Weller of the Examiner.

On through the city of Bakersfield the Overland continued its course and out toward the Grapevine grade. After climbing steadily for many miles the car was turned around under its own power and sped back toward Bakersfield, coming to a stop at 8:14 p.m., with the Stewart speedometer reading 106.4 miles for the gallon. Comparison of the season mileage figures proved the trip mileage figures to be accurate. At the start the season figures were 117 miles and at the finish they read 223 miles, or 106 miles, while the trip recorder registered the fractional mileage.

The seal on the gasoline can was inspected by the observer and officials and was pronounced untampered with and Driver Amon was showered with congratulations. A quick run was made into Bakersfield where a banquet was given by the Willys-Overland Pacific Company under the direction of Branch Manager Wilson.

Motorists generally will be interested in the equipment of the record breaker. It rode on Fisk cord tires, the ignition system was Auto-Lite with a U. E. L. battery, the carburetor was of Tillotsen make, standard on all Overlands, and spark plugs were of Champion manufacture while a Boyce motometer indicated the temperature of the water in the radiator.

'HE'S THE ONE'

The idea of numbered license plates for automobiles had birth when the Park Commissioner of Philadelphia opened Fairmount Park to all motor vehicles bearing on thir back a black leather tag on which numbers were lettered in white. These tags were supplied by the commissioner.—*Chevrolet Review.*

Give David The Rock And He Will Make Goliath's Head Ring

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

NEVERLEEK

HOOD MATERIAL

Noted for Durability

NEVERLEEK was the first guaranteed hood material made especially to fit the needs of motor car service. It has always been noted for its great durability. No record could be finer than the way NEVERLEEK has stood up and remained storm-proof through years of hard service in all climates under hardest conditions.

But NEVERLEEK is more than useful—it has richness and beauty that add to the appearance of the car. It is the style material de luxe. It retains lustre and color, and remains smooth despite constant folding.

These are the reasons why NEVERLEEK is used as standard equipment by an overwhelming majority of manufacturers of good cars.

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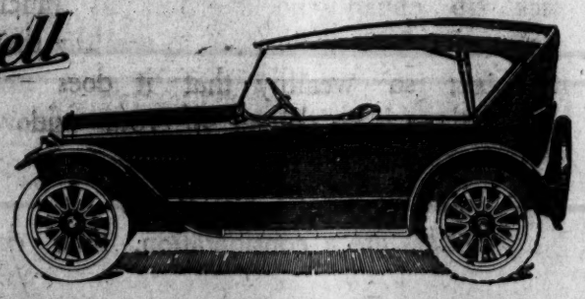

This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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MOST tires are cured by the molded process in spite of the fact that "mold pinches" and "buckles" are bound to occur when they are cured in that way.

A solid iron "core" is put inside of the tire and an iron shell or "mold" is clamped around it.

Naturally the inner core and the outer shell are rigid and will not give, so that when pressure is applied the tire is almost certain to be pinched in the seam of the mold or wrinkled in places.

These "buckles" cause most of the strain to fall on only a few plies of the fabric, while the remaining plies receive practically no strain at all. Naturally the plies that are overstrained soon break and the tires burst.

This trouble is almost entirely avoided in Goodyear Straight-Side Tires.

Some Other Advantages of Goodyear Straight-Side Tires

1. Safety.
2. Larger Air Space.
3. No Tube Pinching
4. Easy On and Easy Off.
5. Less Wall Chafing.
6. Longer Mileage.

No Iron Core Cure

Instead of being cured on iron cores and in rigid steel molds, Goodyear Straight-Side Tires are wrapped in strips of strong linen and cured on flexible air bags which are much like reinforced inner tubes.

These air bags are inflated to great pressures. In this way they stretch the carcass and smooth out all the wrinkles, so that every ply of fabric bears its share of the strain.

It is because of this careful and expensive method of construction that Goodyear Straight-Side Tires rarely burst.

They Lead All Others in Mileage and Durability

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SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

STRAIGHT SIDE TIRES

Care And Caution First Requisites Of Man At Wheel

Summarised briefly, the characteristics of a good driver are care and caution under all circumstances and conditions. Discussing the matter recently a qualified observer said:

"These apply with equal force to slow driving through congested traffic or on the open highway, with nothing either before or behind looming as an obstruction of any kind.

"Care and caution applies even to the manner in which the steering wheel is held, either at slow or high speed, and to the position of gear shift when ascending a grade.

"The careful and cautious driver is such, not by reason of fear of any kind, but usually from force to habit. He is careful and cautious unconsciously. It is his repair bills that are lower than others; it is he who knows that "service" is in his car and that it is up to him to get it out of it.

GRIP UPON WHEEL

"Take, for example, the mere matter of holding the steering wheel. The careful driver has a firm grip on it, the right hand clutching the wheel at a point about one-third of the distance up from the bottom point on the right side and the left hand similarly placed at a point about one-third of the distance down from the top on the left side.

"On the other hand, the careless driver may usually be found with one hand, or two, hanging loosely over the lower rim of the wheel and palms down. Experienced drivers in nearly every instance clutch the wheel from below the rim with palms up.

"It does not follow that these wheel holds are the only safe ones, but they are secure and safe under all conditions, and are the positions that are recommended by the most experienced drivers. If not comfortable positions at first, they can be cultivated and in a short time become a matter of habit.

SPEED AND CARE

"Because a driver is a fast driver does not stamp him as a careful driver; such a driver is often quite the reverse. Nine times out of ten he may get to his objective point quicker than some one else, but his journey is usually accompanied by taking a number of unnecessary risks. Today there is hardly an accident that afterward, under analysis, will not reveal some glaring bit of carelessness.

"The careful and cautious driver starts his car with a smooth, quiet acceleration of his motor, dropping in the clutch with a smooth, velvet like motion, shifting into the various gears without clashing, the change from low to high being accomplished in such a manner that the passengers in the car are hardly conscious of the change that has taken place.

"It is not necessary to clash the gears, yet many drivers go through their whole motoring experience with a continuous clash; they drop in their clutch in such a manner that their passengers are frequently tipped up "on their necks." And when these same drivers stop their cars they usually grind their brakes and stop with a suddenness that nearly throws the passengers out of the car.

COMPLAIN OF BILLS

"These same drivers complain the loudest when they are compelled to replace a ring, or pinion gear, or reline their brakes. Their repair bills are the most frequent and the most expensive, yet if their mistakes are pointed out to them they usually resent it. Frequently the result is a dissatisfied owner and a "knocker" abroad, who can do and does considerable unjustifiable harm.

"Driving up and down steep grades is no more difficult to the careful and experienced driver than travelling on the level. It is only the "nut" who insists on taking every hill on high. Usually the "nut" driver hits the top of the grade on high, with his motor laboring and "knocking," every "knock" contributing a little to the ultimate damage and ruin of his car.

USE OF GEARS

"Gears are placed in an automobile for a purpose and should be utilised. It is always advisable to remember that one law of mechanics says that, "in order to gain speed you must sacrifice power, and in order to gain power you must sacrifice speed." One cannot get away from this. If a driver is approaching a hill he needs first of all power. A lower gear provides this and should be used. Also it is easier to shift near the bottom of the grade than when in the middle of it.

"In descending a grade the careless driver will apply his brakes, both foot and emergency. The careful driver shifts into a lower gear and brakes on the compression of the motor; on a slight grade he utilises the second gear and on steeper he uses the low. In each instance, however, his foot brakes or emergency brakes are used merely as an auxiliary. Usually he descends the grade with the switch off and when he turns the switch on again at the bottom he does so so as not to cause a loud explosion in the muffler. This muffler explosion often "blows out" the muffler, rendering it useless and making necessary a replacement.

"Driving rapidly over rough spots does not eliminate the discomfort of travelling over this kind of a road. Not only that, but bouncing up and down in the rear grinds the thread off the tire and is even worse than skidding or sliding the tires under heavy brake pressure.

CARE ELIMINATES SKIDS

"Skidding on wet streets may be eliminated to a large extend by careful drivers. The careful driver, when he "sees" a skid ahead, slows up, gets into a lower gear and applies the brakes very gently. Disengaging the clutch and applying the brakes usually precipitates a skid which is quickly beyond any control. Especially is this true when the brakes are not properly equalised.

HINTS ON PARKING

"Frequently in congested traffic a driver may experience difficulty in parking his car alongside the curb. In many cases the laws provide that parking must be done at an angle, but placing the car close up and parallel to the curb when the space between two cars is small may usually be accomplished by driving into the space and out, then "cutting" the front wheels sharp to the left and backing into the space. Driving the car backward and forward in the space will usually bring the car close up to the curb. It is a matter of practice only that soon teaches the driver how to do this successfully.

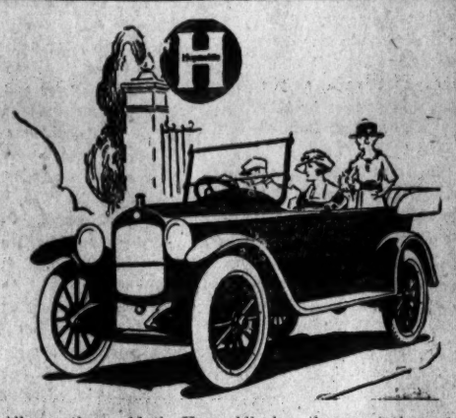
"When the careful and safe driver parks his car on a grade, if the car is headed down-grade, he will drive up to within a few inches of the curb, lock his front wheels against the curb, set his gear shift in reverse and pull up the emergency brake. If headed up-grade the careful driver will lock his front wheel against the curb by dropping back against it, set his gear shift in low and pull up the emergency brake.

"No matter what one's driving conditions are it is well to remember always that nine out of 10 accidents, upon analysis, can be proven unnecessary and would not have occurred had the driver or drivers concerned used common sense and ordinary care. Also, remember that it is the safe and sane driver that "gets by" the longest, gets the most service out of his car, has the lowest repair bills and gets the most enjoyment out of his automobile.

IN YE OLDEN DAYS

The absurdity of some of the early automobile laws is evinced by the following item which appeared in a motor magazine in 1900.

Recently a chauffeur whose machine was broken down was taken in tow by another horseless carriage; but a policeman appeared on the scence and placed him under arrest, because two vehicles form a train, and the circulation of automobile trains is forbidden. —*Chevrolet Review.*



All over the world, the Hupmobile has the reputation of being a remarkably good car. When it first appeared it immediately began to make a name for itself as a value decidedly better than ordinary, and that good name has never stopped spreading.

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Extra strong, rigid frame.
Two carburettor adjustments.
Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.
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Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires are Comfort-Giving and Strain-Absorbing. Resiliency is produced by the construction of Layers of Cord made of the best Sea Island Cotton impregnated with Pure Live Rubber. Moulded by internal air pressure, Even Tension is given to each part and Uniform Lasting Wear to the entire carcass.

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Best in the Long Run

YOUR TURN NEXT

"Nonsense!" says the careful driver, "I never take any risks." Possibly not, but the other man may, and for practical purposes it is immaterial whether you break your neck through your own or another man's carelessness, the verdict of the coroner's jury would not be altered: "Death by misadventure" or "Manslaughter," would be their only remark about it. The fact that you were in life a careful driver would not feed and educate your kiddies.

Your motor car ceases to be an asset when it causes your liabilities to be greater than its own value. A car which you may pick up cheap can do just as much damage to another man's property as the expensive limousine. If you are so wealthy that you can afford to be involved in expensive litigation; so wealthy that it does not matter whether your car is damaged; so wealthy that there is no danger of your widow and orphans being destitute, then DON'T INSURE.

But if you are an ordinary mortal, to whom such matters are a consideration, then do not hesitate a moment, but take out an—

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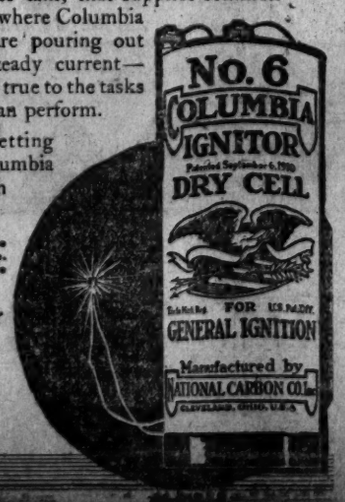


Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box 752
Shanghai.

China Press Sports

Conducted By Dudley Burrows

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

CRICKET, HELD UP BY RAIN, MAY CONTINUE TODAY

If Pitch Looks Good At 6:30 a.m. Match Will Go On At 10:30

DINNER FOR VISITORS

Highly Enjoyable Affair At Shanghai Club For Tientsin Players

If the umpires and captains, who are to visit the S.C.C. ground this morning at 6:30, decide that the pitch is playable, the game between Tientsin and Shanghai will be continued at 10:30 today. Should the rain, however, have left too much of its mark, then the game will be abandoned, and many of the visitors will leave the port by the earliest train. Indications at 3 o'clock this morning were for fair weather.

The fact that the interport contest had been somewhat marred by the rain did not effect the dinner which took place at the Shanghai Club last night. It was altogether delightful affair. Every speech was witty and interesting, the musical program called for the highest appreciation, and the meal suited all palates. To Mr. L. Bliss, the S.C.C. secretary, Mr. A. P. Wood made a special point of congratulating upon the success of his efforts which resulted in so happy an evening.

SIXTY GUESTS

About sixty guests sat down to table shortly after eight, with the genial president of the S.C.C. in the chair. He was supported by Sir Everard Fraser, G. H. Alabaster, the Captain of the Tientsin team, and G. M. Billings, who skippered the local eleven.

When the good things on the material side of the menu had almost disappeared, Mr. Wood called the diners to order with his proposal of the health of The King. It was drunk amidst cheers, and the National Anthem was sung. It was then that the chairman held the house for a moment as he referred to those cricketers who had played the last great game so well in the late war.

Mr. A. P. Wood, in proposing the toast of the Tientsin team, referred to the splendid sporting spirit, that had not only animated them in their decision to take the trip to this port, and to face a strong team, but also throughout the one day's play that was available. He mentioned that it was fifty-four years ago since the first interport game was played, and since them the fixtures had always been looked forward to because they not only provided the best sport, but they also made many new and valued friendships, and knitted old friendships up in the bond of sportsmanship.

PRAISES STARS

Mr. Wood expecially remarked on the splendid exhibition of fielding provided by the visitors, and he was loud in his praises and admiration of the dual triumph of Rasmussen. His words called for loud cheers from all present, except Rasmussen, who tried hard to hide blushes. The names of Ollerdessen and Wainwright were also brought before the notice of those present, and their fine scores met with renewed congratulations.

Reference to the play of Captain Barrett in English first class cricket was another signal for cheers, but the loudest and most heartfelt signs of agreement came when the genial president said that it was the fine spirit promoted on the playing fields, which made for a real brotherhood.

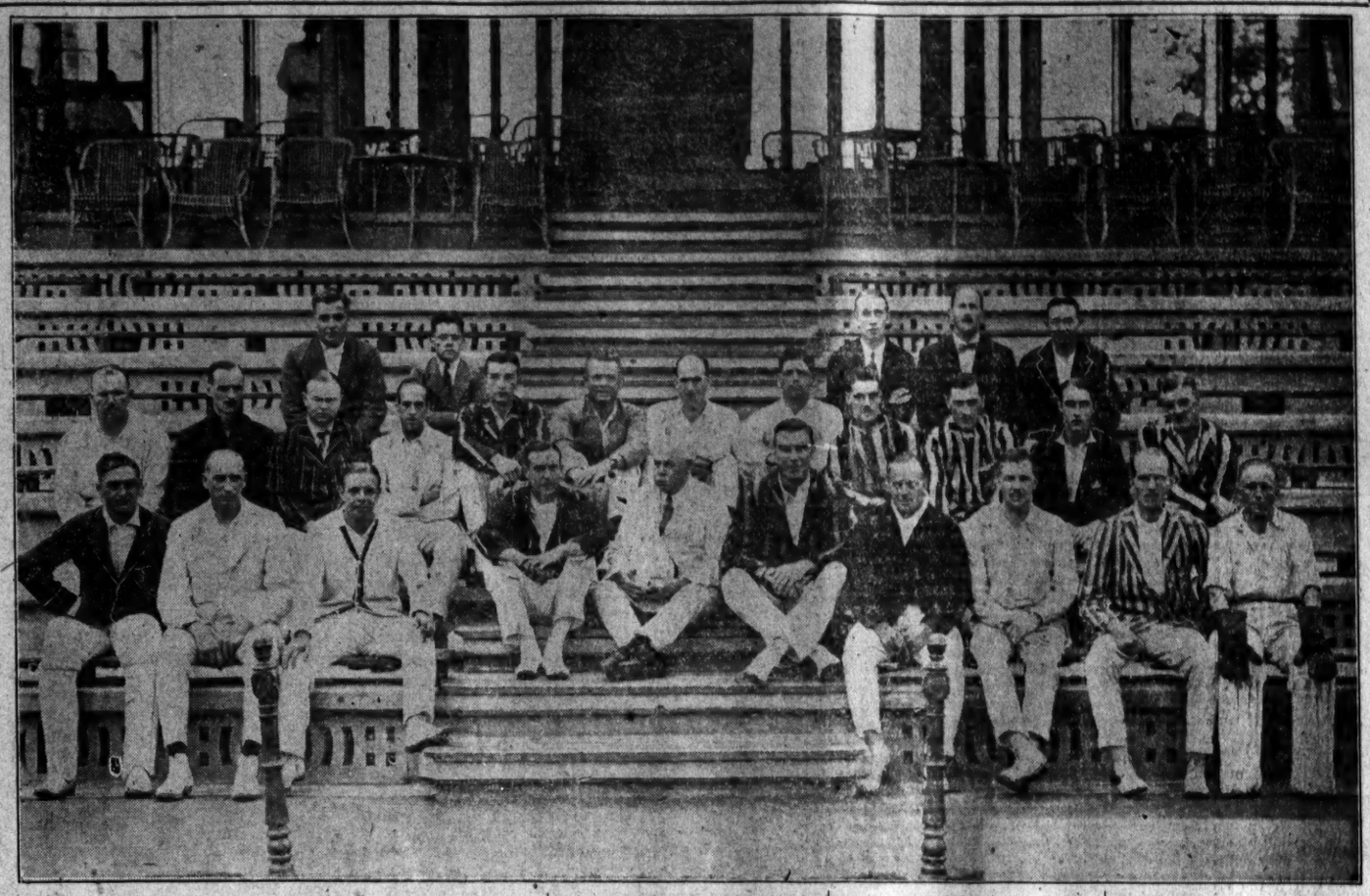
He looked forward to a time when all our ports would look forward to entertaining teams and to joining in the series of interport trials of strength. Mr. Wood mentioned that in the near future Shanghai would visit both Hankow and Hongkong and that next year he was sure that local players would look forward to going to Tientsin. He warned them to keep their bats well oiled, and their bowling keen, for Tientsin showed that they had the best of material.

ALABASTER REPLIES

Mr. Alabaster, in replying for Tientsin, said how proud he was to have charge of the first interport team to come from Tientsin. What impressed him most was the wonderful hospitality and good fellowship found here. Mr. G. M. Billings spoke on behalf of his team. His remarks were particularly apt and witty, and caused any amount of merriment. He was pleased, he said, to be associated with Mr. Alabaster,

(Continued on Page 2)

Interport Cricket Teams Whose Unfinished Match Probably Will Be Played Today At Race Course



In the illustration Mr. A. P. Wood, President of the Shanghai Cricket Club is seated in the center. On the top row, left to right are—Messrs. Howell, Cooke, and J. R. Main. Middle Row, left to right—Messrs. J. A. Quayle, A. W. Hayward, W. H. L. Warriner, W. N. Hansell, Rev. C. E. Spencer, O. D. Rasmussen, G. P. Douglas, W. Hagen, G. W. Leach, F. L. Wainright, C. Brooke, and B. H. Puckle. Bottom row, left to right—Messrs. H. B. Ollerdessen, Dr. E. O'Hara, W. V. Pennell, G. H. Alabaster, A. P. Wood, G. M. Billings, O. S. Crawford, H. E. Muriel, W. Holliday and L. L. G. Taylor.

—Photo by Afond

ROWING CLUB IN PLANS FOR FALL MEET AT HENLI

Improvement In Standard Of Competitor's Efforts Is Season Prediction

With the increased membership of the Shanghai Rowing Club, including experienced oarsmen, the Autumn Regatta, which is to be held at Henli, October 23 and 24, promises to have a record number of competitors and keenly contested races.

The standard of rowing during 1914-1918 was not up to that of former years, but a slight improvement was noticeable in 1919 and Spring of this year. It is believed that the plan that the Committee has under consideration will be an incentive to the majority of members to participate in one or more events.

Hong Fours: The present holder of this trophy is Butterfield and Swire. The entrants this year will probably be the same Hongs as last year with a few additional crews. The following Hongs have started training: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.; Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.; Arnhold Brothers and Co., Ltd.

Griffin Tub Sculls: Training and participation in this race will be of great assistance to those aspiring to the Junior Sculls and then to the Champion Sculls.

Sculling Championship: The probable entrants for this event will be L. Bertes and G. Wallace.

Junior Pairs and Fours: This event will advance the Griffins from the fixed seat rowing to the sliding seat.

Griffin Pairs and Fours: Every encouragement will be given to new men desiring to enter for the Griffin Fours or Pairs. Names should be entered at once. Those knowing with whom they wish to make up a crew should begin training at once, while those who cannot find partners will be allotted to some crew by the Committee.

An extra and welcome feature of this race will be the addition of a Griffin Four Style Contest. The crews will row over a distance of about a quarter of a mile at the rate of 20 to 25 strokes to the minute and over the same course at the rate of 30 to 35 strokes to the minute.

The crews will be given points and judged by their ability to control the position of their bodies at the reach out, position of their hands at the catch and finishing on their chests with elbows well back and close to the body, clearing the blade and shooting the hands away smartly.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE -:- BY DOMINO

KRICKET KRYMES

What says the rain as it falls pit-a-pat?
"I don't like cricket, remember that,
If you bring cricket teams from the Post of Tientsin,
I won't let them dose, and I won't let them win,
For I'll send down my showers when they ought to go in—"
Says the rain.

* * *

What says the wind as it whistles by
"Like Rasmussen ev'ry attack I defy,
Let Billings get up to his bowling tricks,
Let Big Bill O'Hara his overs mix,
I laugh as I hit the lot for six."
Says the wind.

* * *

What says the waves as they lay the shore?
"Try as you might, you can't get four,
I'm out in the country to catch them all,
I run like a hare and collar each ball,
I'm a fielder my boy and my name is Paul."
Says the waves.

* * *

What says the storm as it howls and screams?
"Take me away to the Land of Dreams,
I want a place where the Sun shines bright,
Where cricketers hit just like Wainwright,
And pitches don't bump, and the light's all right."
Says the storm.

* * *

THE WEATHER

The Weather Man thoroughly deserves all the things that have been said about him the last couple of days. He was not satisfied with making cricket as uncomfortable as he possibly could on Friday, but because the players and spectators took things cheerfully, he made up his mind that he would absolutely upset play by deluging us with his offerings.

* * *

TIENTSIN'S FIELDING

The Tientsin players came here modestly hoping that they would be able to give the local players a game. They hardly expected to win, but they meant to have a big try. They certainly gave us one very good lesson. Game after game this season has been marred by bad fielding. The bowlers have had to peg away at the batsmen, over after over, and see chances refused all over the field. As one of the best of our trundlers remarked a couple of Saturdays ago: "You have to get a man out about five times before he actually goes."

The display of the Tientsin men on Friday, on a wet ground, and with a slippery ball, was nothing short of wonderful. They gave us a treat with the rapidity with which they gathered in the ball, and the way they returned. They must have reduced the local score by at least half a hundred with their efforts. Paul, the little fellow out in the country, was a marvel. He raced along the tapes, picking the ball up on the run, and getting it back to the wicket keeper so quickly that a "certain" four actually become a single.

May better weather favor them when the time comes for a return game.

* * *

THE TIENTSIN TERROR

It isn't O'Hara we fear,
It isn't his swervers—they're fine—
It isn't the leather's career,
As it rattles your wickets and mine,
It isn't the glare of the sun,
That gives us a positive pain,
It isn't the ball,
The wickets that fall,
It's the rain, rain, rain.

* * *

It isn't the score that we mind,
Two hundred except for the one,
It isn't the pitch that we find—
It's very much better than none—
Nor yet Ollerdessen's big score
That makes us go well nigh insane.
It's the play that we get,
When the weather is wet,
It's the rain, rain, rain.

* * *

It isn't because we're not good
The game has been slated a draw;
It isn't because A. P. Wood
Looked out on the weather and swore;
It's not because Wainwright hit out,
That went against everyone's grain,
'Twas our shirts full of mud
Nipped our hopes in the bud,
In the rain, rain, rain.

* * *

The rain, the pitch and the mud,
The mud, the pitch and the rain,
In weather so rotten
To which we don't cotton,
From language it's hard to refrain:
With porridgy muck on our clothes
We hope when we come here again
That our very worst woe
Won't again be our foe,
The rain, rain, rain.

(With many apologies to ROBERT SERVICE.)

* * *

A BARRIE PLAY

"The fact that Maude Adams will be back in New York, at the Empire at Christmas time in 'Mary Rose' adds to the interest," says Alexander Woolcott. "we would all take in a new play by the man who wrote "Peter Pan" and "A Kiss For Cinderella."

This is the Barrie piece that began its English career this spring, and ever since has kept the roomy Haymarket jauntily unconscious of the slump which most of the London theaters are bemoaning. Barrie has written no better play than this one, and few that were half so good. You may know it abounds in the twists and turns of a fancy so unmistakably his, that it needs no signature to prove it genuine. This latest of his works, for the theater, is rich in the Barrieisms which have usually so captivated our attention, that we have all been wont to overlook the canny, frugal, expert craftsmanship with which his plays are fabricated especially this new one. But "Mary Rose" differs from them all in that it is written in no playful mood, in that it deals uncompromisingly with death. It is full of charm, most guilefully full of smiles and whimses, but it is none the less tragic in its import, none the less dismaying and heart searching to many who must feel their most comfortable beliefs weakening under its unexpected blows.

MARY ROSE

Mary Rose tells the story of a tenderly loved girl who vanishes suddenly, is given up for dead, is missing for twenty-five years, and who then, quite as suddenly as she had gone, returns to her wondering people. She comes back unchanged, wearing the same dress. Her hair, her skin, her figure are as lovely as before. Her mind is what it was. She is unconscious that a day has passed. She comes back without knowing that she has been away.

In preparation for this fable Barrie has most dexterously built the legend of a fateful little island in the mystic Hebrides, a tempting morsel of mist-shrouded land in the center of an inland lake. It is known to the people of the country side as the 'Island that Likes To Be Visited.' The old wives say that every once in a while some misguided traveller had set foot upon its beguiling but sinister shores, only to hear a strange persuasive call, inaudible to other ears, to follow it and disappear for all time. It is to such an island that Mary Rose and her young husband, ignorant of the legend, and scornful of the quakes and qualms of their Aberdeen boatman, come a-picnicing one day, rich in their absorbing love for each other, happy with their pride in their son, now two years old, and sure to be a power in the land when he grows up. It is after a very jolly little luncheon there on the moss carpeted rock, while the pessimistic Scot is baling out the boat, and the husband, at the approach of

(Continued on Page 2)

HARRY WILLS IS SHADOW IN PATH OF JACK DEMPSEY

Showing Negro Made In Battle With Fred Fulton Shows Him Man Of Class

There's a dark shadow looming in the pugilistic pathway of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world.

The name of the shadow is Harry Wills, and his recent decisive victory over Frederick Ferdinand Fulton, the Minnesota plasterer—whom he knocked out in eleven rounds—stamps him as a foeman worthy of Dempsey's steel; or leather, since professional fighters no longer use the brass knuckles so popular in the days of the Caesars.

AMERICAN NEGRO

Wills, who is an American negro, is built along the lines of Peter Jackson, the Australian black man who, many old-timers insist, was the greatest heavyweight boxer the world ever saw—the man who caused even the redoubtable Jawn L. Sullivan, at the height of his glory, to "draw the color line" and evade a contest.

Will Dempsey "draw the color line" in order to avoid a clash with Wills? It is a moot question. For the sake of the game it is sincerely to be hoped that the champion does no such thing; but one never can tell.

Sure it is that Champion Jack will not risk his title against the American "Smoke" as long as there is the slightest chance of coaxing Georges Carpentier into an international contest—and that chance has not entirely evaporated although I frankly believe it has been seriously handicapped by the French champion's visit to America, and by what he and his manager, the Wily Deschamps, heard about Dempsey's strength and ability while sojourning in "the States."

CARPENTIER'S PLANS

(Carpentier, by the way, is scheduled to tangle with Battling Levinsky in New York on October 10, after which it will be easier to guess whether or not he will go through with the Dempsey match.)

Meanwhile it would be foolish of Dempsey to chance an encounter with as formidable an opponent as Wills, who has "kayo" victories over such men as Langford and Fulton to his credit and is generally regarded as a "tough bird" in the language of Fistiana.

Wills, whose affairs are manag-

(Continued on Page 2)

McGREGOR BREAKS HIS OWN RECORD IN PLUNGE FOR DISTANCE AT SWIM GALA

Rowing Club Team Wins Water Polo Competition For Hongkong Cup By Score Of 6 To 2

The second evening of the annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of the Shanghai International Swimming Club was no less a success than Friday's function, and the combined results of both nights reflect great credit on the organising club, which is fortunate in the possession of such expert and hardworking officials as Messrs. J. H. McGregor, W. F. Hamlin, W. Jones and C. J. Encarnacao.

As on Friday evening so again last night even standing room was at a premium, which is not to be wondered at, in view of the more than usually interesting program prepared by the committee. The municipal tank looked its best on both evenings in its bravely festive attire, flags, bunting, Chinese lanterns, greenery, all aiding in the pleasing ensemble of the decorative scheme. A pretty electrical effect was shown on the outside of the building just over the entrance door, the club initials S.I.S.C. being prominent in colorful brilliance.

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

The 220 yards championship of Shanghai provided plenty of excitement, Mears scoring a popular victory, his first in this particular local championship. The time was not specially good, 3m. 2 3-5 s., as according to the list of previous winners, as far back as 1909 MacCabe clocked an even 3 minutes. Berthet swam a fine race, and made a bold bid for first honors. Wallin was off color somewhat, but managed to get in before Brown for third place.

In the Plunge for Distance championship of Shanghai, J. H. McGregor brought down the house by surpassing his own record of last year (67' 7") by 2 inches, completing a fine course of 67'9." MacCabe was second with 64'1." Only three competed, but all of them plunged extremely well, each time going over the 60 feet mark. Hamlin was third.

The relay race between the S. I. S. C. and the Rowing Club was a keenly contested event, but the magnificent speed of Featherstonhaugh gained the verdict for the visitors by a fairly substantial margin.

Mrs. W. F. Hamlin graciously distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, and was herself the recipient of a handsome basket of choice flowers.

END OF SEASON

This marks the end of competitive swimming here for this season, unless the Police Club get together and stage a gala, which their many admirers trust they will do.

The musical selections rendered during the events and also throughout the interval at half-time by Prof. d'Aquino's orchestra was greatly appreciated.

The prizes were on display at the end of the building and made a goodly show, quite the best seen locally as trophies for prowess in the water.

The following are the detailed results:

One Length Handicap
Final Heat:
A. Remedios, 4 secs. 1st
F. A. Witschi, 5 secs. 2nd
K. Raeburn, 3 secs. 3rd
Time: 18 4-5 secs. (nett)

One Length Blindfold
F. V. Reid 1st
J. R. Terdy 2nd
Eleven competed.

Ladies' Sweepstake Handicap
C. J. Hoyer, 18 secs. .. 1st
J. R. Tordy, 4 secs. .. 2nd
A. Remedios, 9 secs. .. 3rd
H. Collaco, 16 secs. .. 4th
F. A. Witschi, 10 secs. .. 5th
Time: 52 2-5 secs. nett.

The ladies who drew the placed men were:

Miss Nora Gabb, 1st; Miss A. V. Jensen, 2nd; Miss Rosita Aguier, 3rd; Mrs. Alves, 4th; Miss A. M. S. Gutierrez, 5th.

220 Yards Championship Of Shanghai
E. F. Mears 1st
R. A. Berthet 2nd
B. Wallin 3rd
Time: 3m. 2 3-5 s.

A magnificent race; Berthet making a wonderful effort at the end.

Long Plunge Shanghai Championship

J. H. McGregor	67' 9"	... 1st
R. W. MacCabe	64' 1"	... 2nd
W. F. Hamlin	63' 4"	... 3rd

Above fine performance beats McGregor's record of last year by 2 inches.

Diving For Objects
L. Leitao ... 7 articles ... 1st
W. F. Hamlin 6 " ... 2nd
F. V. Reid .. 5 " ... 3rd

Annual Interclub Relay Race

Rowing Club (A. P. Goldman, R. A. Berthet, J. B. Brown, E. A. Brodie and E. V. Featherstonhaugh won from S.I.S.C. (C. E. Ozorio, J. R. Tordy, C. J. Encarnacao, F. A. Remedios and E. F. Mears).

Time: 1m. 26 3-5 s.

S.I.S.C. Diving Championship, "Gutierrez Cup"

E. A. Roche ...104 points—1st
E. F. Mears ....103½ " —2nd
F. V. Reid ..... 99 " —3rd

Water Polo for the "Hongkong Cup":

S. R. C.—T. W. R. Wilson (goal): R. W. MacCabe and W. J. Brown (backs): I. D. Macdonald (½-back): B. Wallin, J. G. Brown and R. A. Berthet (forwards).

S. I. S. C.—C. E. Ozorio (goal): E. F. Mears and W. Jones (backs): J. Remedios (½-back): L. Encarnacao, F. A. Remedios and C. J. Encarnacao (forwards).

Referee: J. H. McGregor, Esq.

The holders of the Hongkong Cup were the International swimming Club, but this year it was expected that the Rowing Club would capture the trophy owing to their acquisition since last season of the Swedish international player, B. Wallin.

The holders were the first to score, per C. J. Encarnacao, in the shallow end goal, but Berthet soon equalised and before the whistle went for half-time Wallin added another. So the sides crossed over with the score sheet reading:

Rowing Club 2 goals
Internationals 1 goal

In the second half the Rowing Club were attacking the shallow-end goal, which offered a better target, and they piled up four additional goals in this period, against a single to the credit of the home side.

The full-time score thus read:

S. R. C. 6 goals
S. I. S. C. 2 goals

Criticism of the match would be fruitless as it was anything but a clean game right through.

The whistle was going continuously, and both sides were delinquents. The referee's task in a water polo match is never an easy one, and when he is the butt of unrestrained criticism by the players and the spectators join in the baiting, it is not conducive to the playing of the game as in Hoyle.

However, there is no doubt that the Rowing Club had the better team this year, and although Mears, Jones and C. J. Encarnacao performed prodigies of valor the balance of the points undoubtedly rested with the visiting team.

Long Plunge Handicaps
W. F. Hamlin (6 ft.) 67' 2" 1st
J. H. McGregor (scr.) 67' 0" 2nd
R. B. Ozorio (25 ft.) 65' 0" 3rd

880 Yards Championship Of Shanghai
R. A. Berthet 1st
J. B. Brown 2nd
Time: 14 m. 52 3-5 s.

The above two events were decided on Friday.

Indian Enthusiast Purchases Winner Of The St. Leger

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 9.—Caligula's victory in the St. Leger is another romance of the turf. His win is remarkable because he is a son of The Tetrarch, whose other progeny have hitherto failed to win races of more than a mile, whereas the St. Leger course is a mile and three-quarters.

Caligula was purchased last week-end by Mathurdass Goculdas, the best-known native owner in India, the price being £8,000. Goculdas has never seen the horse, as he belongs to a sect whose members are forbidden to cross the ocean.

RAIN PREVENTS LAWN BOWLS PLAY SATURDAY

Full Program Arranged For Today If Weather Man Permits

(BY SKIP)

Rain interfered with all Lawn Bowls yesterday and the big match at the Race Course had to be called off. There is also little prospect of the inter-club match between the Lawn Bowls Club and the Junior Golf Club being played today unless a strong drying wind gets up. This will be the second time this season these two Clubs have been disappointed owing to rain.

The Lawn Bowls Club so far have not lost a match and the Golfites were going to make a supreme attempt to lower their colors, this being the last inter-club match of the season. The Lawn Bowls Club have also won the Wallace Cup and defeated the Marine Engineers Institute on the two occasions that they met. Altogether they have had a brilliant season in Club games and but for disappointments due to wet weather would no doubt have concluded their Club Competitions, of which there are many outstanding.

TRIAL MATCH TODAY

A trial match is arranged for this morning between the selected four Interport players Messrs. Aitkenhead, McAlister, Alb Taylor and Munro vs. Messrs. G. McMurdo, J. T. Disselduff, G. L. Campbell and F. Ferrier. This is with a view of getting the men together and in the event of rain will probably be played on Monday or Tuesday afternoon.

The Recreation Club have an all day stunt booked for today, including a tiffin party and a visitors' competition. There are several valuable prizes to be won and it will be a great disappointment if there is "nothing doing."

HONGKONG COMING

The team from Hongkong will embark on the s.s. Suiyang on the 14th and should arrive here by the 18th. This is good news because if the steamer keeps to time the meeting between Hongkong and Hankow is a certainty. It may upset the program as already fixed with the four Bowling Clubs but that can be easily re-arranged. Of the Hongkong players little is known here in bowling circles but the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association are confident that they will give a good account of themselves.

The "Pairs" Final is still in abeyance owing to the illness of Archie Taylor, but he is now in the convalescence stage and there is a possibility of the game being played off before the season closes.

CRICKET, HELD UP BY RAIN, MAY CONTINUE TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

as that they both had a couple of sixes hit off their bowling in the one over.

Sir Everard Fraser had to propose the toast of the ladies. He thought that this toast was usually given to the youngest married man, as he supposed they had not yet got rid of all their illusio—never mind the rest of that sentence. He thought that he was asked to speak after Mr. Silas had played Jazz music, because Ladies and Jazz and Lap Dogs had lately been somewhat spoken of together, he did not know why, he was "green" on the subject. Mr. D. W. Leach as the youngest bachelor present replied by asking those present to drink to the ladies twice.

The Rev. C. E. Spencer was in the brightest mood when referring to umpires and scorers. He was sorry he did not give the scorers more work to do, but he had the highest admiration both for them, and the great white coated men, who held in their hands the fate of batsmen. Mr. Warrener replied briefly and still looked forward to the continuance of the game.

An excellent program had been arranged by Mr. H. E. Muriel. The Silas Brothers met with a deservedly fine reception, and Messrs. Muriel, Dearne, Cannan and Graham Barrow also had to respond to demands for encores.

Martin Burke Touted A Coming Champ

Martin Burke

Martin Burke is a plain but substantial Irish name.

It doesn't mean a great deal to readers of the sporting pages just now, but it may some day be a synonym for "world's heavyweight champion."

Take the word of New Orleans boxing fans for this.

Down New Orleans way the fistic bugs go into periodical spasms of enthusiasm—that is, every time Marty Burke has a fight in his home town. And Marty has had a good many battles.

Of late the name of Marty Burke has been percolating around the country. He is getting on. His reputation today is probably no more brilliant than the average young heavyweight fighter coming up from the ranks of ham and eggers can boast of. But he will bear watching.

Burke's record to date is substantial enough to back up the flat statement that he is a fighter of parts and a good prospect for fistic laurels in his division. He is twenty-two years old, stands six feet three inches tall, and weighs between 165 and 176 pounds. He has a reach of more than eighty inches, and when he is fully developed should compare favorably with such fellows as Dempsey, Willard and Fulton.

Burks looks something like old Bob Fitzsimmons and fights much the same as Ruby Bob fought. Like Fitz used to be he is little more than a middleweight just now, though all of a bean pole.

The outstanding feature of Burke's career in the ring is a string of seven consecutive victories over heavyweights many of them rough-and ready scrappers with the ability to give and take a lot of punishment.

SPORT AND STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

dusk, is stamping out the fire, that you hear the eerie call and see Mary Rose drawn away in irresistible obedience to it.

The curtain falls in the setting twilight, the boatman cowering in mute terror by the shore, the despairing voice of the young husband heard faintly calling her name as he pushes his search to every nook in the island.

It is to a serene and happy household that Mary Rose comes back. The great grief at her loss has died down, and the girl, who was once in all their thoughts all the time, is now almost forgotten. The easy routine of the little home, the little squabbles and perplexities and plans that make it pleasant, are unchanged. But the people are different. They are old. The mother is white and frail, the father bent and querulous, the husband a gray-haired, hard-driving, ambitious officer in the navy, waiting impatiently for the war he knows must come. And the baby? Well, the baby is a man somewhere, they suppose. He had run away as a youngster, and they have begun to forget even about him.

It is to such a home that Mary Rose, as might some restless spirit, comes back at last. She is not welcome. Oh, they are gentle and kind enough. They are stricken, all of them, with their sympathy for her bewilderment, their pang for her anxious quest of the baby that is not there. But she is not really welcome. Once they had a daughter above all else on earth. But they themselves have grown, altered, moved on—moved on, and left behind them the very identity that was kin to her. They have moved with time, and time is relentless. No human love can halt it. That is Barrie's word to all the people of his day who are vainly, recklessly striving to communicate with those who have died.

That word is said most poignantly when, in the final scene, Mary Rose comes face to face at last with her son, and so, unconsciously, reaches the end of that yearning pilgrimage that had tethered her spirit to this world. It is an extraordinary meeting there in the dismantled house, she, the same lovely girl, who had cradled him in her arms twenty-five years before; he, a coarse, swaggering Australian, fresh from his personal enterprise of winning the war, scarred from his older bouts in every dive from Marseilles to Singapore. He is sick with his knowledge of how woefully he is different from all that she had dreamed for him, cold with his fear, not that his mother will not recognise him, but that she will. It is here that Barrie spares the final thrust. She does not even know.

* * *

DEMPSEY

Dempsey is evidently ready to tackle anyone who comes along to dispute his hold on the world's heavy weight championship. He has just knocked out Miske, with apparent ease, and now is looking forward to his meeting with "Knock-Out" Bill Brennan. This match is scheduled to take place before January 1, 1921. Recent telegrams from England, announcing that Mr. C. B. Cochrane has released Carpentier, may lead to an early meeting between Dempsey and Europe's champion. The fly in the ointment, when Carpentier was in America, was his contract with Cochrane. If that is actually at an end, as Reuter's has cabled, then the big battle may be forced at an early date.

Leo Flynn, who is managing Brennan, met Dempsey some time ago, and went the way of most of the other fighters who got near that nasty left of the champion's. K. O. Bill Brennan has been moralising on his fights, so let me quote him:

"I got my just deserts in that bout with Dempsey (a knock-out, by the way), I held him too cheaply, as a matter of fact. Even at that, I could have won if it hadn't been for my ankle getting hurt. You see, I thought I'd take him in a few rounds, but he was able to take the punches I gave him. Before I could get him, I hurt the ankle. (Evidently before most people get Dempsey they get hurt somewhere.) I carried a little too much weight that night, and that militated against me. When I get better I'll take him on again, and then there'll be a different story. (I fancy the story will be that Brennan will never get better).

* * *

Babe Ruth," of course, is going into the movies. The only question has been, when, and under whose management? Now it is announced that Charles Baumann and Adam Kessel, Jr., who were formerly associated in picture-making with Charlie Chaplin, Mack Sennett, Thomas H. Ince and others, are to re-enter the producing business with the home-run hitter as their first star. He will be seen, appropriately, in "Headin' Home."

* * *

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Thomas A. Dixon's Lincolnian play, "A Man of the People" seems to have scored a first-rate success at the Princess Theater in Chicago, and it now seems certain that the country will have two Lincoln plays to go to instead of only one. The role of Lincoln is acted in Mr. Dixon's play by Howard Hall, who has been the recipient of general praise from the Chicago critics. The play is vastly different, from the Drinkwater piece, since, instead of being episodic in character, it is concerned almost entirely with a single crisis in Lincoln's life, to wit, the time when certain influences were endeavoring to dissuade him from running for a second term.

American Company Holds Spoon Shoot

In the monthly spoon shoot of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps yesterday 45 officers and men took part. The ranges were 100, 150 and 200 yards with 75 as the highest possible score.

The four highest in each class were as follows:

A1 Class—Sergt. A. D. Davis, 61, Cpl. G. A. Ashley, 59, Pte. Tinkham, 59, and Sergt. V. Olsen, 57.

A. Class—Pte. Neal, 57, Corp. Turner, 56, Pte. Richardson, 55, Pte. Ballock, 50.

B. Class—Pte. Corkery, 47, Pte. Sternberg, 44, Pte. Stafford, 40 and Sgt. Kay, 39.

C. Class—Pte. Endres, 47, Pte. Pott, 46, Pte. Tennyson, 47, Pte. Hutchinson, 43.

D. Class—Pte. Humphrey, 51, Pte. Kline, 47, Pte. Masters, 46 and Pte. Kissel, 35.

ROWING CLUB IN PLANS FOR FALL MEET AT HENLI

(Continued from Page 1)

etc. The position of the boat at the finish will also receive points, but the first boat across the line will not necessarily mean that this boat is the winner of the contest.

Shanghai Volunteer Corps Fours: The American Company is the present holder of this trophy and it is hoped that they will put in a crew to race the Engineer Co., Scottish, etc.

International Trial Fours and Eights: Open to Oarsmen other than Seniors. Special encouragement is given to these crews as from them the best will be chosen to row in the international races taking place in the Spring. Seniors, who participated at the last Spring Regatta should devote some of their time to the coaching of these crews.

Trial Fours: Are taking the place of last year's Invitation Fours and are to be held with the object of preparing for the probable Interport Contest at Shanghai next Spring. All members wishing to compete for this race are requested to enter at once, so that the judges and coaches may pick the crews.

Training Course: It is becoming more and more difficult to get in and out of the Soochow Creek at low tide. If the cargo boats were prohibited from anchoring near the Public Gardens and if sufficient River Police could be stationed at this point to enforce entrance on one side and exit on the other, small craft could save time in getting in and out and at less risk.

Training in the Autumn after 5 p.m. often makes it necessary for a crew to be out after sunset and in order to be within the law and for the sake of safety, all of the boats should be provided with small lights.

A meeting of American members of the Shanghai Rowing Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday, September 15, at 5:30 p.m.

HARRY WILLS IS SHADOW IN PATH OF JACK DEMPSEY

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by that "Old Gray Fox" of the prize-ring, Jim Buckley—who almost made "Gunboat" Smith the champion of the world—has been biding his time for several years, awaiting a favorable opportunity to make his bid for the heavyweight crown.

Meanwhile he has been perfecting his offensive and defensive skill as a boxer, until he is regarded today as a "top-notcher" in every sense of the word. He has the necessary height, reach, weight (about 190 pounds), strength, agility and intelligence to fit him for big things. The one unfortunate thing about him is that he is an Ethiopian—and the idea of a dark-skinned champion is far from popular in America.

THE COLOR LINE

However, the idea of a white champion "welching" on a fight with an eligible candidate for the crown, just because the latter is an Ethiop, is even more distasteful to the famous fairness of American sport—so it may be that we will yet see a titular battle between "Champion Jack" and "Hoe-cake" Harry, especially if Battling Levinsky should happen to extinguish the championship candles of Carpentier when those two lock horns, so to speak, in New York next month.

If Dempsey and Wills ever do agree to quarrel the event will be worth crossing three oceans and a couple of continents to see!

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

The eminent actor, Frank Keenan, will give a wonderful character study in "Ruler of the Road," which will be screened at the Apollo Theater, beginning Monday night.

The drawing card for the latter part of the week at the Apollo will be Geraldine Farrar, supported by a strong cast in "Flame of the Desert." Romantic love appeal and political intrigue form the basis of this story. It has a great theme and is featured by massive scenes full of realistic effects.

Today's matinee program at the Apollo will star June Caprice in "In Walked Mary" and "Snub" Pollard in "Cut the Cards." Tonight, Miss Mae Marsh will be seen in "The Beloved Traitor" and "Snub" Pollard in "Find the Girl."

AT THE OLYMPIC

Lina Cavalieri, described as the most famous of modern beauties will appear in "The Eternal Temptress" tonight at the Olympic. "Watch Your Neighbor," the Mack-Sennett two part Comedy, will also be screened.

AT THE VICTORIA

The Victoria Theater will show tonight the sublime star, Ethel Barrymore, in a six-part production of Gypsy life entitled "The Call of Her people."

AT THE LYCEUM

Daniel T. Frawley and his company will produce at the Lyceum tomorrow night "The Brat". Other plays billed for the season are "Polly with a Past," Tuesday, "The Thirteenth Chair," Wednesday, "Turn to the Right," Thursday, "Paid in Full," Friday and "Man Who Came Back," Saturday.

AT THE NEW HELEN

The New Helen Theater will screen Francis Ford's latest serial on the "Mystery of 13" and the ninth and tenth episodes of "Elmo the Mighty."

Commencing Monday, the theater will produce "Adventures of Madiste."

AT THE TOWA

Japanese drama, comedy, Japanese School scenes and Severo Trelli will form the program at the Towa Cinema tonight.

Here And There

Tommy Ryan, former middleweight champion of the world, has been engaged to coach Carpentier in the forthcoming bout with Levinsky. Wonder how Tommy and Georges will converse? By signals, most likely.

Followers of American baseball will be surprised to learn that Amos Strunk, veteran outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, has been released. He has signed on with the Chicago White Sox.

Tilden, the world's tennis champion, is reported from both England and America to be the greatest player, all things considered, that the game has ever developed.

"Boston Johnny" Wilson, holder of the world's middleweight boxing championship, has received an offer of $20,000 from "Tex" Rickard to box Mike O'Dowd, the former champion, at Madison Square Garden, New York, this month.

Several of England's best women golf players, including Miss Cecily Leitch, the champion, are planning an invasion of America this autumn.

THE HOLMANS DEPART

Mr. Thomas Holman who has been doubling in drums at the Carlton for some months and performing as catcher of the Shanghai baseball team on the side, is departing today for Tientsin where he and his wife, whose violin and saxaphone solos at the Carlton endeared her to all patrons, are to appear with the Astor House jazz band.

St. John's Men Win At Tientsin

In the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. tennis tournament Messrs. Yoen Chuan-ziang and Li Zungdin won the doubles championship by defeating Messrs. Y. P. Li and Peter Woo, by 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. Both Yoen and Li are Shanghai St. John's men.

Baseball Results

(U. S. Naval Radio)

AMERICANS

Boston	3	Chicago	5
New York	6	Cleveland	1
Philadelphia	0	Detroit	4
Second game			
Philadelphia	2	Detroit	5

No others.

NATIONALS

St. Louis	8	Brooklyn	9
Pittsburg	8	Philadelphia	8

No others, rain.

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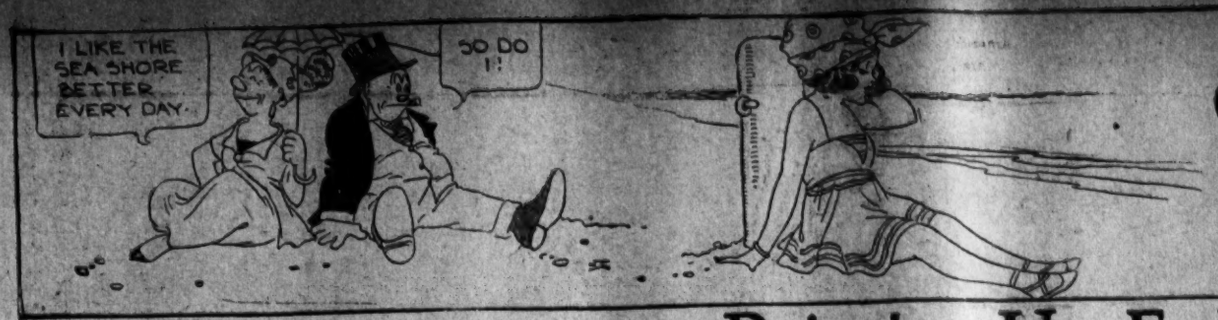
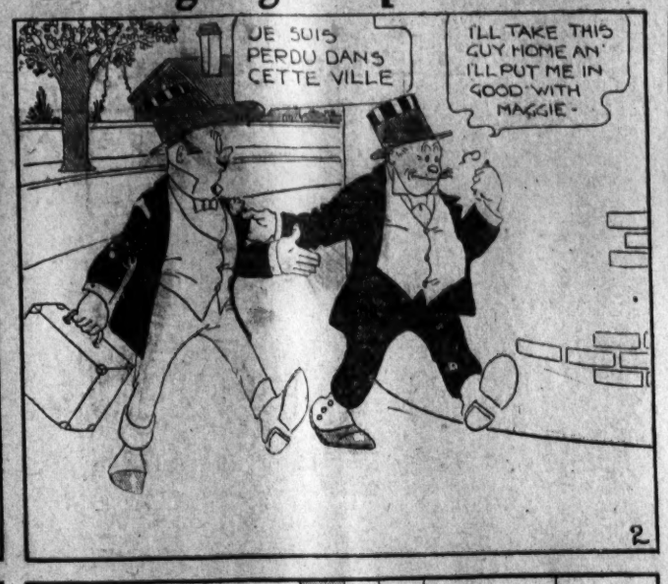


Comic Picture Section

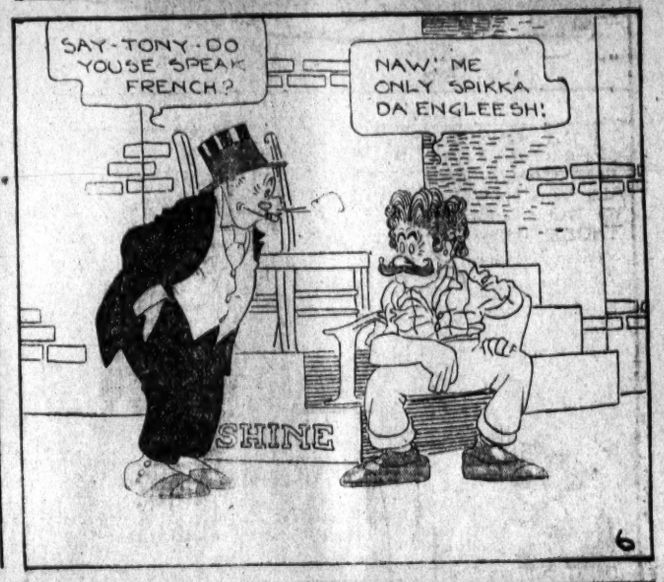
Sunday, September 12th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

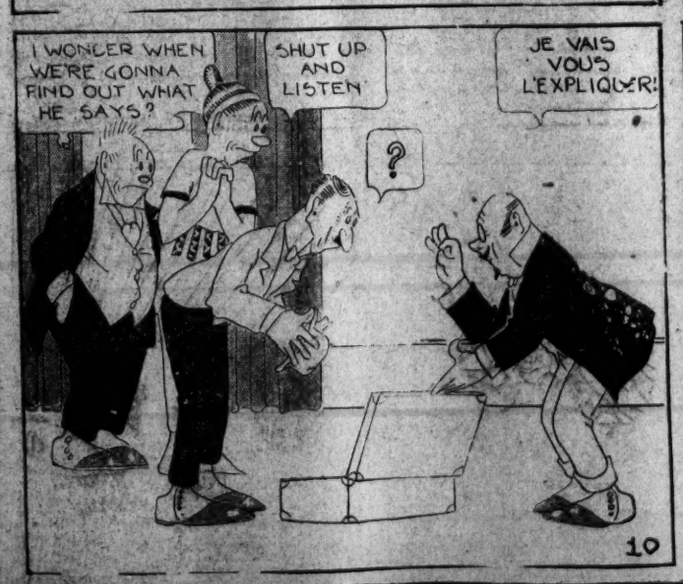


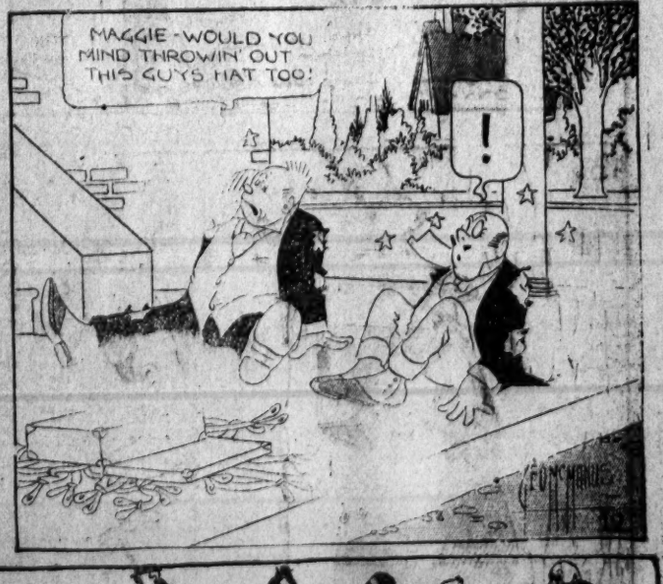
MAGGIE-THIS GUY CAME IN MY OFFICE-I THINK HE IS A DUKE SO I BROUGHT HIM HOME-
JE SUIS ENCHANTE!
HOW LOVELY-HE MUST STAY TO DINNER-
3

NOBODY BUT A DUKE OR A KING COULD HAVE MANNERS LIKE THAT-
I'LL TAKE YOUR HAT AND SUIT-CASE I'LL ASK SOME FRIENDS FOR DINNER-
COMMENT?
4

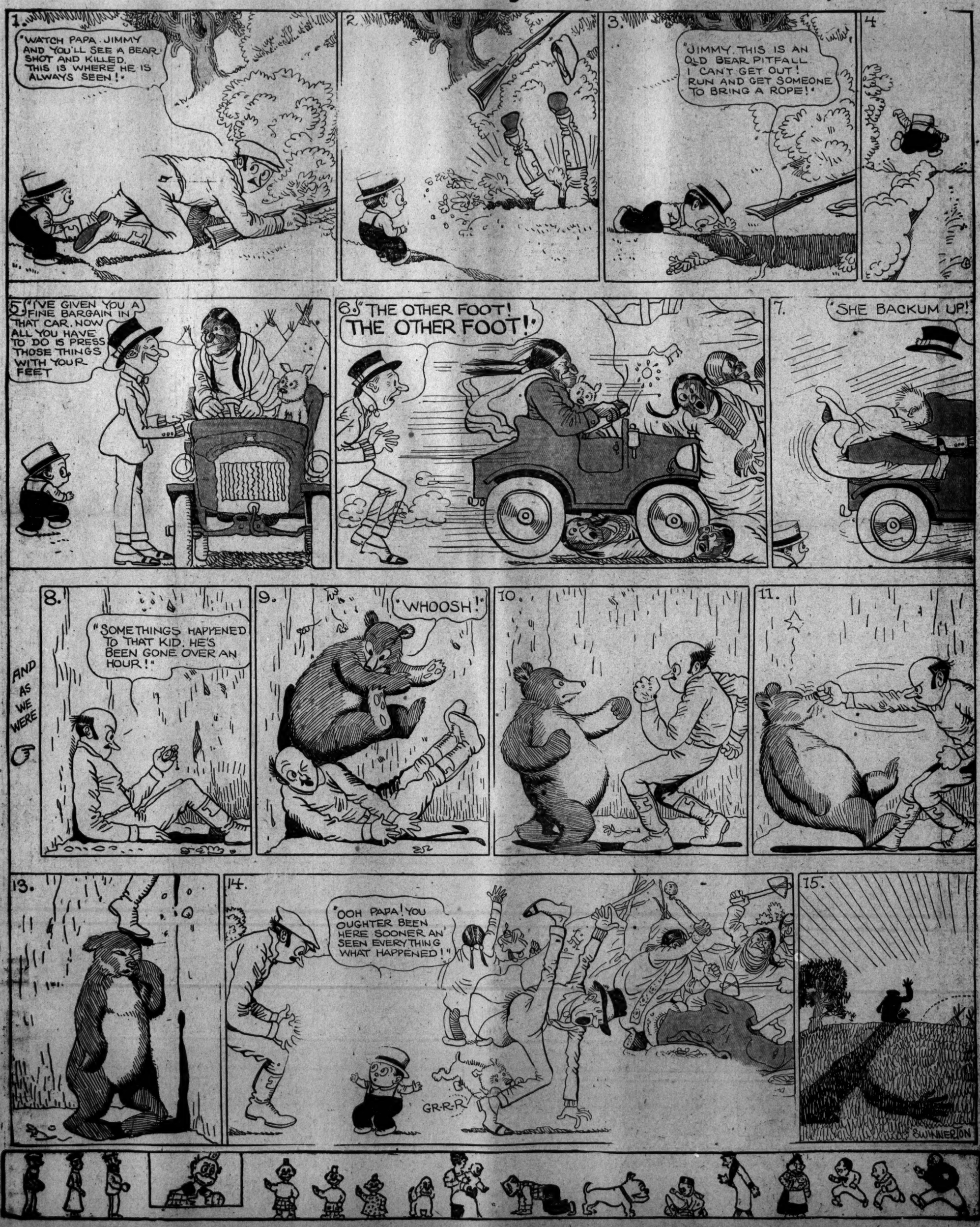


KIN ANY OF YOU BOYS SPEAK FRENCH?
I KNOW A GUY WHO'S GOT A FRENCH POODLE-
THERE'S A GAZABO RUNS A FRENCH BOARDIN' HOUSE ON THE NEXT BLOCK!
7





Little Jimmy


1.
"WATCH PAPA JIMMY AND YOU'LL SEE A BEAR SHOT AND KILLED. THIS IS WHERE HE IS ALWAYS SEEN!"
2.
3.
"JIMMY. THIS IS AN OLD BEAR PITFALL I CAN'T GET OUT! RUN AND GET SOMEONE TO BRING A ROPE!"
4.
5. "I'VE GIVEN YOU A FINE BARGAIN IN THAT CAR. NOW ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS PRESS THOSE THINGS WITH YOUR FEET
6. "THE OTHER FOOT! THE OTHER FOOT!"
7. "SHE BACKUM UP!
AND AS WE WERE
8. "SOMETHINGS HAPPENED TO THAT KID. HE'S BEEN GONE OVER AN HOUR!"
9. "WHOOSH!"
10.
11.
13.
14. "OOH PAPA! YOU OUGHTER BEEN HERE SOONER AN' SEEN EVERYTHING WHAT HAPPENED!"
GR-R-R
15.
BWINNERTON